

The Senate
And Peace
By Adam Lapin—See Page 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

Vol. XX, No. 261

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

Registered as second-class matter May 8, 1928 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (2 Pages) Price 5 Cents

ACCORD ON SPEEDING VICTORY, POST-WAR REACHED AT MOSCOW

Soviets Trap Nazis in Crimea

Act on Italy, Austria And War Criminals

CIO Reaffirms No-Strike Stand; Lewis Assailed

By Alan Max
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Following President Philip Murray's keynote plea that the delegates view all their problems in the light of winning the war, the CIO convention, as its first official action today, unanimously reaffirmed the no-strike pledge "without any qualifications or conditions."

By a rising vote the 600 delegates declared that "any leader of organized labor who deliberately flouts this obligation and any employer who seeks to provoke or exploit labor is playing into the hands of the enemies of our nation."

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Levy Vote Means Finis to Aurelio

Votes for Matthew M. Levy today in the First Judicial District of Manhattan and the Bronx were won by the political carver of Thomas A. Aurelio, Supreme Court nominee of Frank Costello, the slot machine king.

The underworld king's nominee can be kept off the high bench by electing Levy, the candidate of the American Labor Party and the Justice, Integrity parties.

And by no other way.

The underworld-political ring is betting on confusion. It is hoping the public will be confused by the ruling of the Appellate Division, which yesterday accepted the recommendation of Referee Charles B. Sears that the disbarment charges against Aurelio be dropped.

Sears conceded that Costello had helped win Aurelio's nomination. He admitted also that Costello "is a man of bad character and associate of malefactors." But proof was lacking, argued the referee, that Aurelio knew of his sponsor's reputation.

So he recommended that Aurelio remain an attorney in good standing, and Appellate Division's ruling means that Aurelio remains the official nominee of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Voting the Republican ticket as well as the Democratic ticket is a vote for the choice of New York's slot machine king.

The voters can carry out the housecleaning that the disbarment proceedings failed to accomplish by voting for the ALP and Integrity and Justice parties' nominee, Matthew M. Levy.

FDR Presses Fight For Subsidy Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President today challenged the obstructionists in Congress to a finish fight on the issue of subsidies to increase farm production and to assure low prices to consumers.

This was the interpretation placed in informed circles here on the President's hard-hitting, 19-page food message to Congress.

The President warned his opponents in Congress: "These who are advocating an inflation course will have to be ready to accept responsibility for the results. We have so far been following a tried path, and are getting along fairly well. This is no time to start wandering into an uncharted field of uncontrolled and uncontrollable prices and wages."

Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, one of the leaders in the fight for subsidies inside the House Banking and Currency Committee which has been a bulwark of the inflationists, promptly hailed the President's 10,000 word message.

Patman said that he hoped there would be a "ready and quick response from Congress" to the President's appeal for teamwork to prevent inflation.

Members of the congressional committee to protect the consumer, known as the "Fighting Sixty," were greatly heartened by the President's message and indicated there would be a formal statement from their group tomorrow.

FARM BLOC ATTACKS

The President's message was vigorously attacked by the leaders of the so-called Farm Bloc in Congress including Senators George Aiken of Vermont and Pappy O'Daniel of Texas.

It was clear in any event that there would now be a fight to the finish in Congress, and one reassuring sign was that Congressional leaders including Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas who have previously wavered now appeared ready to give the President real support.

President Roosevelt repeatedly linked together the needs of farmers for aid to produce more and of consumers for low prices, pointing out that subsidies helped solve both problems.

This was seen as effort to thwart the Farm Bloc efforts to split farmers and workers.

"The support price program, coupled with the program to meet special farming costs without raise

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Nation Goes to Polls In 2nd Wartime Vote

By Mac Gordon

Executives of four states and of scores of cities, including Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and San Francisco, are to be elected today in the nation's second wartime election.

Enormous nationwide interest is attached to these elections because they are considered an indication of the popular temper toward the Roosevelt Administration's war program. The Hearst press and other defeatist newspapers are urging an "anti-New Deal groundswell," by which they mean defeat of all candidates who support an all-out war policy.

Chief centers of interest are the contests for Lt. Governor in New York, and for Governors of New Jersey and Kentucky. The Mississippi gubernatorial contest is purely a formality since Republicans are

(Continued on Page 5)

Cut Last Escape Route by Land; Foe in Flight

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Soviet troops have cut the German land routes of retreat from the Crimea. Moscow announced tonight as front dispatches reported the Germans in full flight across the southern Ukraine. Sixty more towns were recaptured from the Germans.

A communique broadcast by the Moscow radio said that Soviet forces had broken through the narrow Perekop Isthmus, last corridor leading out of the Crimea, and captured more than 6,000 Germans in Sunday's and Monday's fighting.

The bulletin said the Soviets had broken through to the town of Armanak on the Peninsula.

(Maps show a town identified as Armanak Bazar on the Isthmus three miles below the town of Perekop. The fall of that town would indicate the Soviet forces already were driving down into the narrow peninsula toward the Crimea.)

The break-through came only two days after the Red Army had sealed off the eastern gateway to the Crimea on Saturday by taking the town of Genichesk.

TRAP Foe IN CRIMEA

By plugging the last escape route from the Crimea, the Red Army thus trapped an estimated 90,000 Germans in the 9,951 square mile peninsula which the enemy had conquered in July, 1942, by reducing Sevastopol after a 245-day siege.

To the north the Red Army smashed within a few miles of the Lower Dnieper, taking the town of Kair Zapadny, in the marshes on the fringes of the river 15 miles upstream from the Kakhovka crossing.

Lyubimovka, five miles east northeast of Kakhovka, also fell to the surging Red Army.

Moscow dispatches said the advance had now attained such momentum that the Red Army was overrunning the Germans almost at will in every direction. They said the battle of the Nogaisk Steppe probably would go down as one of

(Continued on Page 6)

Allies Rip Vital Nazi Line in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 1 (UP).—Cracking Nazi defenses in Western Italy with the capture of Teano, American troops fanned out in the direction of Rome today while Fifth and Eighth Army columns converged on Isernia, center of the German line, in twin drives around Mt. Mafese.

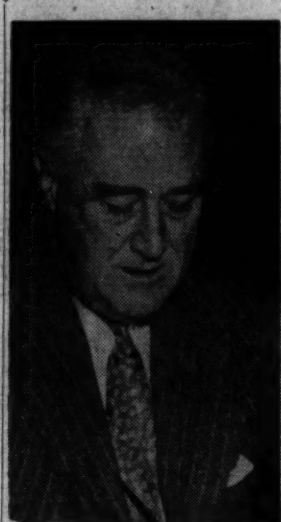
After a week of slow Allied advances in the face of bitter and German resistance, formidable terrain and adverse weather, the entire Nazi line, regarded as the strongest natural position below Rome, appeared on the verge of crumbling.

Allied armor yesterday struck at key points in occupied countries on both sides of Italy. Flying Fortresses knocked out the important double track railroad bridge near the famous resort of Cannes on the French Riviera while Lightning fighter-bombers raked the Tirana airfield in Albania.

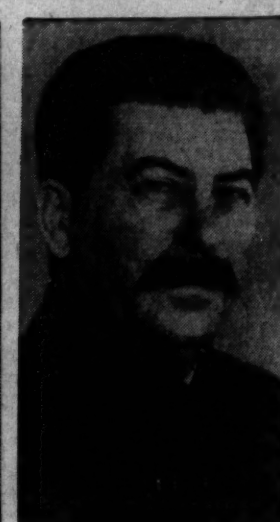
TAKE 14 TOWNS

The Fifth and Eighth Armies captured a total of 14 towns and villages in the course of fresh gains of up to five miles extend-

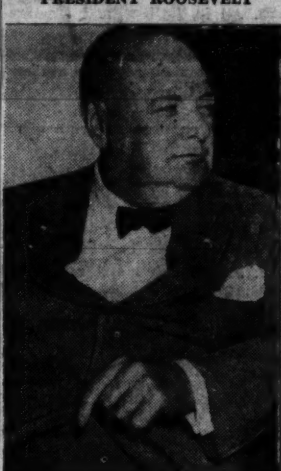
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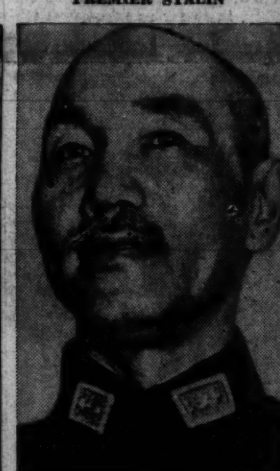
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



PREMIER STALIN



PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL



GENERALISSIMO CHIANG

Text of 3-Power Joint Communiqué

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Following is the text of a joint communique of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union announcing results of the Moscow conference:

The Conference of Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull; of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden; and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V. M. Molotov; took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th of October 1943. There were twelve meetings. In addition to the Foreign Secretaries, the following took part in the conference:

For the United States of America: Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador of the United States; Major-General John R. Deane, United States Army; Mr. H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts.

For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador; Mr. William Strang; Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts.

For the Soviet Union: Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, Marshal of the Soviet Union; Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs; Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; Major General A. A. Gryzlov, of the General Staff; Mr. G. F. Sakin, senior official for People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

The agenda included all questions submitted for discussion by the three Governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions on principles were taken. These questions were referred for detailed considerations to commissions ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

By Henry Shapiro
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UP).—America, Britain and the Soviet Union have built the framework for global prosecution of the war, relentless punishment of war criminals, post-war cooperation and freeing of captive states, starting with Austria, it was announced tonight.

Three formal declarations by the governments concerned, providing for close collaboration on war and post-war problems, and a joint statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin announced the results of the tripartite conference here, believed—entirely aside from its momentous implications—to be a diplomatic defeat for Germany overshadowing its disasters on the Eastern Front.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who represented the United States at the historic conference, told American and British correspondents that machinery had been set in motion which would shape the course of the world for many years.

There was no statement on the opening of a second front in western Europe. Such a statement was impossible because it would have been of inestimable value to the Germans and of none to the United Nations.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

But a joint communique said: "There were frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe."

"Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers representing the respective Chiefs of Staff in order to discuss definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared in order to create a basis for the closest military cooperation in the future between the three countries."

The joint communique on the conference, which opened Oct. 19 and ended Saturday after 12 meetings of the principals, Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, said that final decisions were taken on some of the questions discussed and that on others agreements were reached in principle, details to be worked out either by special commissions or through diplomatic channels.

It said that there were full and frank discussions on measures to be taken to shorten the war and to continue "the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of

(Continued on Page 6)

Congress Leaders Hail Declaration

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Fourteen Senators today joined in hailing the historic four-power declaration issued at Moscow as a "great beacon of hope to a war-weary world" which "will hearten all who have sought a just and durable peace after this war."

This statement was issued by Senators Pepper, Hatch, Downey, Guffey, Kilgore, Ball, Hill, Ferguson, Maybank, Murray, Burton, Bridges, Green and Truman—the group which has fought for strengthening amendments to the pending Connally resolution.

But the jubilation at the success of the Moscow conference was by no means confined to any one Senate group.

SEES VICTORY SPEEDED
Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who wants to keep the post-war resolution in its present form, said the Moscow declaration would "speed the war effort and bring nearer the day of victory."

Rep. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, described the declaration as "a means of hastening the end of the war" and "assuring collaboration in the conduct of the war and the maintenance of the peace."

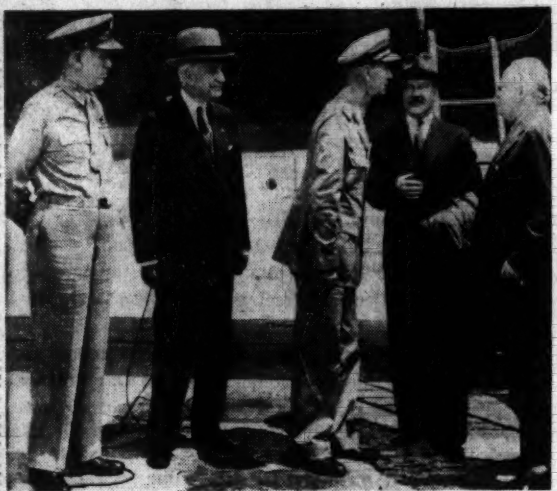
The agreements reached at Moscow electrified the Senate, where the debate on the Connally resolution has been dragging along aim-

(Continued on Page 4)

Growth of Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition

Anti-Hitler Unity Reaches New Height

1—Yesterday provided one of those great peaks in history from which one looks back to the difficult, uphill road of the past two years, and forward to a great new perspective of the future. It was only two and a half years ago, on the day after Hitler's attack on the USSR that Churchill made his famous speech pledging all assistance to the Soviet people. The next day, the State Department declared that the defense of the Soviet Union was in the interests of the defense of the United States. And Stalin, summing up the moment in his speech of July 6th, 1941, declared that "our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties. It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies."



3—Here is Molotov being greeted in June, 1942, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull (center), by General George Marshall on the left, Admiral Ernest King (shaking hands with Molotov) and the then-ambassador Maxim Litvinoff on the right. Hard on the heels of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, Molotov met with President Roosevelt in June, 1942. The pledge of common fighting against Hitler Germany was renewed, and a fundamental exchange of views looking toward a durable Soviet-American understanding took place.



4—All that year of 1942, the Red Army held the fort alone, but in the fall came the German rout in Egypt, and the Anglo-American landing in North Africa. Speaking on Nov. 6, 1942, the 25th Soviet anniversary, Stalin took issue with those who believed the coalition would fall apart. Stalin cited the Anglo-Soviet alliance, the Molotov understanding with Roosevelt, the visit of Winston Churchill to Moscow in Sept. 1941 as proof of the "steadily growing friendship between the USSR, Great Britain, and the United States of America and to their amalgamation into a fighting alliance against the Italo-German coalition." The "logic of events," he said, "is stronger than any other logic."

Having seized the initiative on the Eastern Front, the Red Army opened its great campaign in July 1943, almost simultaneously with the Allied advance into Sicily, followed by the landing in Italy. These resulted in the break-up of the Italian-German alliance, and placed new problems before the coalition, which were not solved at Quebec this past August.



5—A meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries was therefore proposed, as a preliminary to the meeting of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt. Photos show Secretary of State, Cordell Hull being welcomed in Moscow, and the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, reviewing an honor guard of Soviet troops in Molotov's company. Agreements reached in Moscow, made known yesterday, represent new level in collaboration of the democratic powers, with perspective of shortening the war, completely defeating the enemy, and peaceful reconstruction in the future.



The Agreement Regarding Italy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Text of a Declaration by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union for restoration of democratic government in Italy:

Declaration Regarding Italy

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union have established that their three Governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted

has been based upon this policy. In furtherance of this policy in the future the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall be entitled to form Anti-Fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.

4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character.

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and army generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three Governments, parties to this Declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people, ultimately to choose their own form of Government.

Juliana Leaves Miami
MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 1 (UP).—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, left here today for an unknown destination after paying a two-day visit.

2—Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser, visited Stalin in July of 1941 (left), and saw for himself the power and plans of the Soviet people. It was his report to President Roosevelt which laid the basis of the first meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill on the Atlantic, in August, 1941. Out of that meeting came the Atlantic Charter, and the decision to hold a three-power meeting on mutual aid to the Soviet Union, attended by Averill Harriman, now ambassador, and Lord Beaverbrook in September, 1941. The following May, after the United States was forced into the war, and the United Nations had been formed, the Soviet foreign minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, travelled to London where the 20-year alliance between the USSR and Britain was signed (right), the cornerstone of the growing developing coalition.



The Declaration On Austria

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Text of a Declaration by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, pledging restoration of a free Austria:

Declaration on Austria

The governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed on Austria by Germany on March 15, 1938, as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see re-established a free and independent Austria, and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves as well as those neighboring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

Allies Rip Vital Nazi Line in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ing across Italy to the Adriatic where the Eighth Army captured San Salvo station near the Nazis' eastern anchor of Vasto.

Battling their way frontally through German fire up the steep slope of Teano, American troops wrested the town from Nazi rear guards and sent advance columns on to either side of Rocca Montefiore, pushing within 90 miles of Rome along both trunk railways.

A rainstorm and the fire of German suicide squads on outflanked Mt. Maseio pinned down British troops on the western end of the line at Mondragone, 88 miles from Rome. But American troops on the Fifth Army's other flank smashed four miles and captured Valle Agricola, situated at 2,000 feet on the Matise slopes.

Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin Text on Nazi War Criminals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Text of a Joint Statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin pledging punishment of German atrocities:

The United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, massacres and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by Hitlerite forces in many of the countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled. The brutalities of Nazi domination are no new thing and all peoples or territories in their grip have suffered from the worst form of Government by terror. What is new is that many of these territories are now being redeemed by the advancing armies of the liberating powers and that in their desperation, the receding Hitlerites and huns are redoubling their ruthless cruelties.

This is now evidenced with particular clearness by monstrous crimes on the territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from Hitlerites, and on French and Italian territory.

Accordingly, the aforesaid three Allied Powers, speaking in the interests of the 32 United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows: at the time of granting of any armistice to any Government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected there-in. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries, having regard especially to invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Italy.

Thus Germans who take part in wholesale shootings of Polish officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who

have shared in slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not inured their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most as-

suredly the three Allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of German criminals, whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decision of the Governments of the Allies.

Text of 3-Power Joint Communique

(Continued from Page 1)

ical, economic, and social welfare of their peoples be fully promoted. This conviction is expressed in a Declaration in which the Chinese Government joined during the conference and which was signed by the three Foreign Secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their governments. This Declaration published today provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries are respectively at war. It sets forth the principles upon which the four Governments agree that a broad system of international cooperation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system.

The Conference agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three Governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the Conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three Governments.

Provision was made for continuing when necessary the tripartite consultations of representatives of the three Governments in the respective capitals through the existing diplomatic channels.

The Conference also agreed to establish an Advisory Council for matters relating to Italy to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their three Governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of their special interests arising out of aggression of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This Council will deal with day to day questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm by a Declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied Governments in favor of the restoration of democracy in Italy. The three Foreign Secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their Governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time they reminded Austria that in the final settlement, account will be taken of efforts that Austria may make towards its own liberation. The Declaration on Austria is published today.

The Foreign Secretaries issued at the Conference a Declaration of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German government, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who

have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces, will be taken back to the countries in which their abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.

In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the Conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic cooperation and assurance of general peace.

Allies Bomb Burma Rail Terminals

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (UP).—Myingyan, important railway terminus 70 miles southwest of Mandalay in Japanese-occupied Burma, felt the weight of Allied bombs for the third successive day Sunday when RAF Wellington night bombers hit the station and yards, starting a large fire, a British communique reported today.

Dutch Officers Lead Guerrillas in Sumatra

(By United Press)
The Japanese Domei News Agency, according to a London broadcast heard by United Press at New York, reported Monday that officers of the Dutch Army had assumed command of Dutch and native guerrillas fighting the Japanese in the mountains of Sumatra.



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4-Power Pledge for Carrying on War and Organizing Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—Text of a Declaration in which the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China pledge joint prosecution of the war and organization for maintenance of peace:

Joint Four-Nation Declaration

The Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the Declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender.

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression:

Recognizing the necessity of en-

suring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments:

Jointly declare:

1—That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2—That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3—That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4—That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality

of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

5—That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the reestablishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

6—That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this Declaration and after joint consultation.

7—That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

Pull Lever for Boys 'Over There'

AN EDITORIAL

TODAY, when we vote as free men, let's remember that our boys, and those of our Allies, are fighting and dying to keep us free.

By voting everywhere for those candidates who support the war policies of the President we can strengthen the all-out war effort which is keeping our nation free.

By electing these candidates we are upholding the nation's platform for victory against those who would sabotage it, who would like to forestall unconditional surrender of the fascist Axis by negotiated peace.

In New York, upholding that platform means getting out the vote for Lt. General William N. Haskell, the President's candidate for Lt. Governor. In New Jersey, it means electing Vincent J. Murphy, candidate of united labor and of the Roosevelt forces, as Governor.

In the contest for New York City Council, national unity, victory for the President's war policies and the war needs of the people can best be served by a huge Communist first choice vote in every country and by the election of both Communist and other outstanding win-the-war candidates.

Under PR this can be done by voting Number 1 for the Communist candidate on the paper ballot in each borough, and Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 as recommended beneath the pictures of the ballot for the various counties.

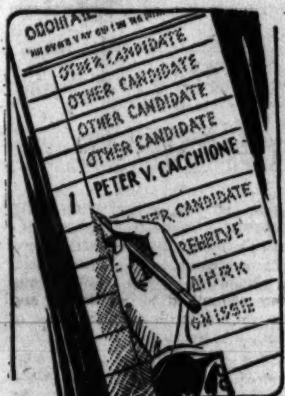
Deweyism and Aurelianism can be soundly defeated in New York by a strong American Labor Party vote on the machine. Such a vote would help elect Ist. General Haskell, Matthew M. Levy to the Supreme Court in Manhattan and Bronx, Francis E. Rivers to the City Court bench in Manhattan, and all other labor-backed candidates.

Levy's election is important both as a blow to corruption in politics and to the Deweyite strategy of getting Aurelio elected in order to use the "corruption" issue as a smokescreen for Hooverism in the 1944 campaign.

The way to vote ALP is to pull all levers on ROW C (third row).

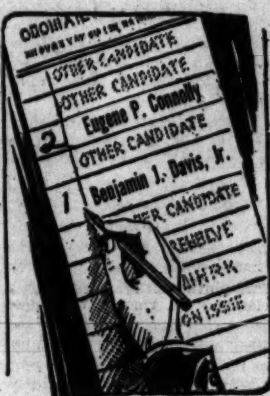
Vote early. Remember the polls close at 7 P.M. See that your friends, neighbors, shopmates cast their ballots.

Brooklyn



PUT THE FIGURE 1 BEFORE THE NAME OF PETER V. CACCHIONE (COMMUNIST). Then mark the figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 in front of the names of Abraham Bernkopf (ALP), Richard Marza (ALP), Norman F. Johnson (R., C.N.-P.), and Genevieve B. Earle (R., C.N.-P.).

Manhattan



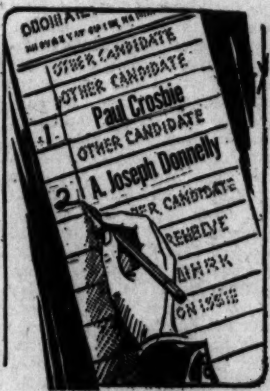
PUT THE FIGURE 1 BEFORE THE NAME OF BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. (COMMUNIST). Then put the figure 2 before the name of Eugene P. Connolly (ALP). Then put the figure 3 before the name of Stanley M. Isaacs (R., C.N.-P.). Then put the figure 4 before the name of John A. Ross, Jr. (R., C.N.-P.).

Bronx



PUT THE FIGURE 1 BEFORE THE NAME OF ISIDORE BEGUN (COMMUNIST). Then put the figure 2 before the name of Michael J. Quill (Ind.). Then put the figures 3 and 4 before the names of Gertrude Weil Klein (ALP) and Salvatore Ninfo (ALP) in other order.

Queens



PUT THE FIGURE 1 BEFORE THE NAME OF PAUL CROSBIE (COMMUNIST). Then put the figure 2 in front of the name of A. Joseph Donnelly (ALP). Then put the figure 3 before the name of Irving Lemov (R., C.N.-P.).

Consumers Urge Defeat of Subsidy Ban

The New York Consumer Council yesterday called for the defeat of the amendment to HR 4377 which would prohibit use of CCC funds for subsidies.

The Council's action letter revealed that communications have been sent to all Congressmen "objecting to actions of the House Banking and Currency Committee in its attempt to wipe out subsidies now in effect."

Unless subsidies are continued beyond their present Dec. 31 deadline, prices of butter will be boosted five cents a pound, milk one to two cents a quart, and bread about one cent a loaf.

"Insist that Congress enact legislation which will continue subsidies and stop the inflationary spiral," declared the directive to members.

The OPA was urged to conduct a mass education program to acquaint consumers with the facts on "to protect consumers against quality deterioration and hidden price increases" was again urged by the Council in a letter to OPA price administrator Chester Bowles.

Morgenthau Back in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP). — Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., returned to Washington today from a tour of Mediterranean battle-fronts.

Fred Smith, assistant to Morgenthau, and Dr. Harry D. White, director of the Treasury division of monetary research, who accompanied Morgenthau, returned with him.

The party left the United States on Oct. 12, stopping in England and then going to Italy where military operations were observed.

See Bldg. Owners Behind Ruling Against FEPC

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — The National Association of Building Owners and Managers was directly behind the recent ruling of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren which knocked the props from under the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, the Daily Worker learned today.

Attacking the President's Executive Order 9246 which required a guarantee of non-racial discrimination in all government contracts as "pointless and impracticable," the powerful real estate lobby directed its protests to Comptroller General Warren and Richard R. Brown, Director of Central Administrative Services, the agency which asked Warren for the ruling.

Through its Washington office and by protests from chapters all over the country, including far away Portland, Oregon, the Association set out to prove that "a lease is not the kind of contract intended" by the executive order.

In its new letter of September 27, the association told its members that "we should be in a position to support our arguments with some tangible evidence that the new requirement is causing trouble around the country."

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION

Adding that "those who have run into this difficulty should acquaint us with the circumstances" the association advised that "in seeking to eliminate the pointless and impracticable requirement" it was contacting the director of space control of the Central Administrative Services, the Comptroller General, the Treasury Department and other government agencies.

It is known that the Washington lobbyist of the association visited Mr. George Wilson, director of space control who is a subordinate of CAS Director Brown, who is in charge of getting offices for government agencies throughout the country.

At the Washington office of the association, a spokesman indicated that as far as they were concerned the case was closed inasmuch as they had gotten what they wanted.

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren ruled October 7 that if a contractor balked at signing a government contract with a guarantee of non-racial discrimination, it was perfectly all right to leave the ban out of the contract.

The case involved concerned the Southwestern Bell Company which refused to furnish telephone service but it is understood that landlords all over the country, following the advice of the association, had refused to sign contracts with FEPC clause in an effort to provoke a crisis.

Boston NMU Hits Relaxing Dimout

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 1. — Mr. Robert Mills, Boston Port Agent of the National Maritime Union, today issued a statement protesting the order to end the dimout regulations in this area. He charged that this would endanger the lives of American seamen.

In a petition to Capt. F. M. Meale of the Port of Boston, the NMU statement says: "It is not only the lives of our men, but the vital cargoes and the ships they sail were thinking of. We realize the inconvenience to civilians ashore; but our men come in contact with the submarine hazards at sea. They know the actual conditions, as the average man ashore can never see them. We'd appreciate dimout along the coast as long as there are enemy submarines under the water in action."

Enjoying Some Ice Cream



Three young crew members of a United Nations vessel, these youthful Soviet lads, enjoy some American ice cream while their vessel docks on the West Coast for repairs. They seem to approve of American ice cream, though the desert is one of the favorite confections in the USSR. They are (left to right) Gena Logovoy, 13; Eura Hilpoff, 14; Allen Fedorkoff, 15. Gena's father was killed by the Nazis.

Hoover Exposed as Advocating Hunger

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — Herbert Hoover has been trading for more than 25 years on his reputation as a great humanitarian who helped feed the starving peoples of Europe after the first World War.

But the real story of Hoover's humanitarianism is found in the 2,000 pages of the two thick volumes on the Paris peace conference of 1919 just published by the State Department.

It is a story which is told in the official minutes of the Council of Ten representing the United States, England, France, Japan and Italy.

It is a story which condemns Hoover on his own words as one of the cruelest and most heartless men in all history who proposed repeatedly the mass starvation of whole peoples in order to defeat the menace of "Bolshevism."

On May 9, 1919, Hoover proudly told a meeting of the Council of Ten: "Humanity and not political considerations must prevail."

M. Seydoux, a French representative, explained at the same meeting that it "had been proposed to reopen relations with Hungary when the blockade restrictions had been removed. But on account of Bolshevik outbreaks in Hungary it had been found impossible the 2nd of April to give effect to this proposal."

Hoover, the humanitarian, calmly backed the proposal for starving Hungary until the Communist government led by Bela Kun was overthrown.

PLAYED WITH LIVES He pointed out that "the proposal referred to by M. Seydoux had been reached by the Supreme Economic Council on the supposition that the Bela Kun government would fall at once. So far that has not happened; but the Supreme Economic Council asked for a mandate to act as soon as that Government should disappear."

Despite his pious assertions, Hoover made no bones about the fact that for him food was a weapon with which to defeat the people's governments which had been set up in many countries.

On March 8, 1919, Hoover was telling the Council of Ten that Germany faced mass starvation.

The only conclusion which Hoover drew was that this "would constitute a very grave danger for the whole government of the country."

Hoover was willing to send food to Germany not to save the people from starvation but to "enable her to maintain a stable government."

At one point Hoover favored sending food to Latvia "as long as there was reasonable assurance that the food so sent would reach the people and not the Bolsheviks."

Bolsheviks were not people to Hoover, and if he considered whole nations Bolshevik so much the worse for them. They could starve.

Hoover's activities in aiding the armies of intervention against the Soviet Union in the Baltic countries has already been told in other public documents including the Lansing papers.

But there is some new light on Hoover's maneuvers in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the new State Department volumes.

Hoover complained to the Council of Ten that the Germans in Latvia "were not fighting the Bolsheviks" but were simply living on the population. And he said that the help of the Navy would be needed to land food in Riga.

Captain C. T. M. Fuller of the British Navy said that the Germans had volunteered to cooperate with the British Navy and help them recover Riga.

Lord Balfour said that he didn't think the Hoover was thinking of military operations.

SAME DOG TRICKS But Hoover soon disillusioned him by stating that "a humanitarian policy would allow the Germans to do the work on land in cooperation with the British Navy acting as sea."

The humanitarian cooperation would, of course, have consisted of defeating the dreaded "Bolsheviks."

Hoover even thought that food might be a real practical weapon in military strategy since "the Bolsheviks would promptly return" to Riga if food were landed there and could thus be wiped out by the forces of the British and the Germans acting together.

M. Pichon, representing the French, thought "the Allies at present possessed no means to land forces to maintain order as suggested by Mr. Hoover." But he "suggested investigating the military proposal of the great humanitarian."

The official minutes record that Hoover made other military suggestions which he admitted were "perhaps a little out of his province." Here was his idea:

"At the present time it was difficult to remove the Germans merely to let the Bolsheviks into their place. The Germans at present were in a temper to obey the Allies. It seemed best, therefore, to support Estonia in every way and thus to enable the Allies to spread their authority westwards and in time to enable the Allies to disperse with German occupation. This should be taken into consideration in deciding whether the Estonians should be encouraged to march on Petrograd."

Needless to say, Hoover's mighty Estonian armies never took Petrograd, now Leningrad. But no one can say that Hoover didn't try as hard as he knew how to upset the young Soviet Republic.

And surely no one can say that Hoover isn't trying just as hard now to repeat his old tricks, to block any alliance with the Soviet Union, to stir up anti-Soviet sentiment, to organize intrigues against the Soviet Union.

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Warren 'Unfit,' Says NAACP Hitting Race Bias

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, former North Carolina Congressman, is called "unfit and prejudiced" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting Warren's overruling Executive Order 9246. The President's directive forbids racial discrimination on the job by any firm doing business with the government.

Warren's action was to rule that contractors for war materials and services are not obligated to observe the "no discrimination" clause ordered in Executive Order 9246. The ruling came after the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Kansas City, Mo., refused to sign a contract containing the "no discrimination" clause.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, pointed out that the association had, between 1936 and 1940, protested five times against Warren's appointment to his present post.

Asserting that this further manifestation of race prejudice by Mr. Warren will seriously impair the Fair Employment Practices Committee's power to correct employment discrimination in government and war industries, the NAACP telegram to the President declared: "We submit that only forthright action by you can save the situation."

"We respectfully and vigorously urge that you forthwith do what is necessary to clarify your intentions expressed in Executive Order 9246," the NAACP telegram further said. "Recent ruling of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren to your Executive Order is not binding upon war contractors because it is a 'directive' instead of an order virtually nullifies your Executive Order, in which you used the explicit statement that 'it is hereby ordered.' It would appear to us, therefore, that such action on the part of a subordinate official is proof of unfitness and prejudice which should be rebuked."

Jewish Stores in Queens Defaced

Shopkeepers on Skillman Ave., Sunnyside, Queens, between 44th and 47th Sts. found obscene, anti-Semitic slogans scrawled on their windows in wax early yesterday morning. "Kill the Jews" slogans were chalked on the street. Walls of the Young Israel Temple on 44th St. near Skillman Ave. were also defaced.

Urge Tenants To Protect Rent Control Here

The Office of Price Administration needs the cooperation of New York City tenants to make rent control a success, the New York City Consumer Council declared yesterday in a frontal attack on landlords who are determined to wreck control.

"The key to rent control," said the Council, "is information. If every tenant knows his rights, chiseling will become impossible."

Urging members to avail themselves of "OPA's Questions and Answers on Rent Control," the Council reviewed the rulings on leases, services, improvements, rent payments, evictions, concessions, triple damage suits and legal assistance.

For free legal assistance tenants were told to bring their complaints to the City Clerk, 1133 Broadway.

A special regulation recognizing rent concessions as a factor in the March, 1943 ceiling was urged. Members were told to press for clarity on this issue by writing to OPA administrator Chester Bowles and Ivan Carson, OPA rent administrator, Washington, D. C.

Each sub is a blow to the Axis. Renew your subscription today.

State Police at Albany Polls

ALBANY, Nov. 1 (UP). — Governor Dewey's administration ordered state police to patrol polling places in Democratic Albany county tomorrow.

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When, Where, How To Cast Your Ballot

TIME: From 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.
PLACE: The polling booth in your election district, usually the same place where you registered.

HOW:
1. First you go into the booth that contains the voting machine, and vote for Lt. Governor, judges and, in a few districts, state legislative officers. The voting machine does NOT include the candidates for City Council. They are voted for separately by paper ballot.

We recommend that you pull down all the levers on the third row, Row C, on the machine. This is the American Labor Party row, and includes Lt. General Haskell for Lt. Governor; Matthew Levy, for Supreme Court Judge (in Manhattan and Bronx); Judge Francis Rivers (in Manhattan); William O'Dwyer for district attorney in Brooklyn, and all other labor-endorsed candidates.

Regarding the six amendments on top of the machine, we recommend you vote YES on Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6. No recommendation on 2 and 3.

2. Go into the special booth set aside for marking your paper ballot after you have voted on the machine. Put a figure 1 in the square on the left side of the ballot before the name of the candidate you have selected for first choice. We recommend the Communist candidate in each borough (except Richmond).

3. Pick out the name of your second choice and put a figure 2 in the square before his name. Then put a figure 3 before the name of your third choice, and so on down the line.

Here are the main errors you guard against:
DO NOT mark your ballot with the symbol X under any circumstances.
DO NOT make any erasures on your ballot. If you make a mistake, you are entitled to another blank ballot.
Our recommendations are contained under the picture of the ballot for each borough.

'Speak Thy Purpose Out' Matthew Woll

By Roy Hudson

Matthew Woll has many things in common with John L. Lewis. One of them is a habit of concealing treachery by quoting the classics. For instance, a quotation from Sir Walter Scott is singled out to embellish the editorial pages of the American Photo Engraver in which Mr. Woll pours forth his reactionary venom. Ironically, the quotation is—

"Speak thy purpose out, I love not mystery or doubt."

To be honest with Mr. Woll, he does not comply with the scornful demand of Sir Walter Scott upon those whose plans are shrouded in mystery and doubt. With the gall characteristic of people infected by Hitler's poison, Mr. Woll expresses himself on the question of International Labor Day when he writes in a signed editorial—

"... the Russian unions are on the same level as Hitler's Labor Front."

This statement certainly doesn't jibe with the sentiments of the average trade unionist and decent American, which were undoubtedly expressed by the president of the Auto Workers Union, R. J. Thomas, when he said—

"My heart goes out to the Russian soldiers and the people of Russia. . . . My friends, a people must be very interested in democracy when they have sacrificed ten millions of their population and still go on fighting for the thing they hold dearest to their hearts."

The words of Mr. Woll show that he is neither an average trade unionist nor a decent American. It may seem inconceivable to the rank and file that anyone holding a union card could make Woll's slanderous statement. But at least they will admit that it has the virtue of removing any "mystery of doubt" as to why Mr. Woll and company oppose any form of co-operation with the Soviet Trade Unions.

NEFARIOUS PURPOSE

Although it may outrage one's stomach to do so, one must determine and consider the conclusions to be drawn from Mr. Woll's position. If the English language means anything, then Mr. Woll would have the American workers believe that the Russian workers are enslaved and exploited by the Soviet Government as are the German workers under the iron heel of fascism. If the Russian workers are not free, then it is not the task of American labor to help them become free? If the Soviet Government enslaves the Russian workers, then is not the Soviet Government a foe of democracy, a destroyer of freedom and enemy of organized labor?

Does it not follow then that the Soviet Union cannot be considered a true friend and ally of America, because eventually the United States will have to wage war against the Soviet Union? If there is to be a war against the Soviet Union, sooner or later, then would it not be wise to come to terms now with Hitler, who is weakened and is ready to talk business?

Hitler, weakened, is no longer a menace. Let's make a deal with him for a joint war against the Soviet Union to "save the world from the menace of Communism and from the Russian workers." This is the program of Mr. Woll and his treasonable partners! Hearty against International Labor Unity because he is against the United Nations and against the defeat of the Soviet Union and the overthrow of its Government.

At this point, some trade unionists may say: "Hold your horses. I don't agree with Matthew Woll. He and Bill Hutcheson, John L. Lewis and David Dubinsky may be die-hard reactionaries and a bunch of fakers. Their policies may hurt the war effort. But they don't intend to work for the defeat of the United Nations. Don't besmirch their patriotism. Let's not go to extremes. Woll and company may see Reds under their beds when there aren't any, but we should not see defeatists where there aren't any."

SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

If there are such people, and they are still able to read, then Mr. Woll helps to dispel such dangerous illusions when he deals with what he thinks the main danger is before America in the prosecution of the war. Let the infamous Mr. Woll speak for himself:

"Control of the Balkans either directly or through Communist-controlled 'popular front' governments would place Stalin in a position to dominate Europe. His possession of the Danube would be a gun pointed at the heart of the Continent. He would also be in a position to endanger Britain's vital Mediterranean route to the Near East India and East Africa."

Of course Mr. Woll ignores and fails to mention the real outstanding fact in the war which is the blows struck by the mighty Red Army have Hitler hanging on the ropes and his knockout is certain if Great Britain and the United States open a Western Front.

The reason why Mr. Woll conceals this fact and creates a "Communist danger" in the Balkans where none exists, is revealed in the following: "What then are the democracies (Britain and the U. S.) prepared to do about the Balkans? Will they heed Stalin's clear intimation that

he does not want them to invade the Balkans—although invasion would open the way to a much earlier and less costly victory than the invasion of France which he insistently demands?"

Again, no one can accuse Mr. Woll of failing to "speak his purpose out." And again, if the English language means anything, then Mr. Woll, the "military expert," is against an invasion of France to defeat Hitler but he demands that Britain and the U. S. invade the Balkans to defeat Stalin and the Soviet Union. If this does not mean that Mr. Woll considers Stalin and not Hitler the enemy of the United States, then what does it mean? If it does not mean that Mr. Woll advocates policies that are helpful to Hitler and hurt America and the United Nations, then two and two no longer make four.

This is the record of Mr. Woll, according to Mr. Woll, and the record stinks. It cries to high heaven that the struggle against Mr. Woll's policies is not only a struggle against reactionary trade union policies, but is first of all a struggle against those who work to save Hitler from defeat. This record reveals the fact that International Labor Unity can be achieved only when organized labor repudiates and condemns those who seek to weaken the United Nations by using Hitler's arguments to attack the policies of the U. S. Government as expressed by President Roosevelt. "The world has never seen greater devotion, determination and self-sacrifice than have been displayed by the Russian people and their armies under the leadership of Marshal Stalin. With a nation which in saving itself, is thereby helping save the world from Nazi menace, this country should always be glad to be a good neighbor and a sincere friend of the world of the future."

Matthew Woll does not merely express his own views but the program of powerful, dangerous forces headed by Hoover, Hearst, McCormack and Landon. Woll, Hutcheson, Dubinsky, John L. Lewis and their allies in the CIO, are all united in a sinister conspiracy to help Hitler as defeating the policy of unconditional surrender and preventing a United Nations victory. Their role in this conspiracy is to divide labor, disrupt its ranks, capture the AFL, split the CIO and end labor's support of the Roosevelt Administration.

Furthermore, Matthew Woll is not an individual, but is the person, along with Bill Hutcheson, who too often dictates the policies of the AFL Executive Council by exploiting the unreasoning fears and hatred of the Soviet Union and the Communists of some hide-bound conservatives on the Council. Matthew Woll is the person who wrote the anti-United Nations resolution that the last AFL convention was incited to adopt. Thus the treacherous and treasonable views of the individuals, Woll, Hutcheson, Lewis and Dubinsky, were foisted upon 6,000,000 organized workers, and are now supposed to have their backing.

Mr. Woll, on behalf of Hutcheson, Dubinsky, Lewis and company, has dared to "speak thy purpose out."

It is high time that the six million members of the AFL make it clear to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States and all our allies, that the rank and file intend to deal with these gentlemen in the same manner as they deal with any other friend or agent of Hitler.

Undoubtedly the coming CIO Convention will express its hearty support for the position expressed on International Labor Unity by Philip Murray at the Auto Workers' Convention. By doing so the CIO will help to bring the day much closer when world labor will be united and the CIO will also thereby rebuke the pack of scoundrels who dared to sully the good name and honor of American labor.

But it is not only these gentlemen who are having their say. The pressure of the British workers, reinforced by the stand of the Soviet Trade Unions and the position of Philip Murray and the American Railway unions, has just resulted in the leaders of the British Trade Union Congress issuing a call for a world congress of ALL trade unions in the United Nations. The issuance of this call is a decisive rebuff to the enemies of world labor unity! The six million members of the AFL have the duty to immediately register their full support for this world conference. By doing so they can also make it clear—

Archbishop to Conduct Service for Nazi Victim

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1 (UP).—Archbishop Erling Edman of Upsala will personally conduct funeral services for Dr. Theodor C. Hume, American clergyman who lost his life with 12 other persons when Nazi planes shot down the Swedish aircraft carrier Grip on Oct. 22, it was learned today.

The Marines and Their 'Ack-Ack' Sweetie



Members of the crew of the "Falc Dinkum," a 90-mm. anti-aircraft gun of the Marine Corps on Vella Lavella beside the weapon with which they knocked many a Japanese plane out of the sky. Front row (l. to r.): Pvt. P. R. Fehrmann, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Cpl. Michael Drotar, Newton Falls, Ohio; Pfc. Thomas L. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. James L. Melius, Waukegan, Ill.; and Pvt. Charles F. McMeeney, Waterbury, Conn. Rear (l. to r.): Pfc. William E. Healy, Murray, Utah; Cpl. Paul J. Huron, Jr., Lansford, Pa.; Pvt. Ed Gray, Plant City, Fla.; Pfc. Edward Ormsby, Florence, Ariz.; and Capt. Arthur Everitt, Scottsburg, Ind.

Congress Leaders Hail Declaration

(Continued from Page 1)

his resolution is "in harmony" with the Moscow declaration. And Senator Robert Taft, Ohio defeatist, chimed in to agree that the Connally resolution "is more in line" with the Moscow declaration than the Pepper amendment. Shortly afterwards Senator John Danaher, Connecticut Republican, continued with his long technical dissertation in favor of his own amendment, which would define practically every word in the Connally resolution.

The reaction to the Moscow declaration was, of course, not unanimous. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the Senate defeatists, said coyly: "I note no mention was made of the Atlantic Charter. I wonder why."

In the House, Rep. Frederick Smith, Ohio defeatist, went ahead with a long speech explaining why he thought the proposed international stabilization agreement was a "British plot to seize control of United States gold."

DEFEATISTS SET BACK But there was no doubt that the Moscow agreement was a terrific set-back for the defeatists on both sides of Capitol Hill. And the only regret of many observers here was that full advantage was not taken of the situation by adopting Senator Pepper's proposal to adopt swiftly the language of the Moscow declaration as the sense of the Senate.

WLB Orders New Brewster, CIO Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight directed the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., and the CIO's United Auto Workers to sign a new contract designed to eliminate union-company discord which has hampered war production at the company's three plants.

It unanimously accepted recommendations for arbitration machinery and other devices advanced by Moses Shapiro, special WLB referee, and ordered them included in a new collective bargaining agreement covering employees building navy planes at Long Island City, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Johnstown, Pa.

Shapiro reported that the union and the new management under President Henry J. Kaiser have pledged jointly "not to tolerate any interference with all-out production and to give to the country and to the armed forces the products that they will be assured against a price collapse for the two years after the war, Mr. Roosevelt said.

FOOD PROGRAMS The message also sketched the 1943 and 1944 food programs, recited the huge military and civilian demands on U. S. food resources, laid stress on the volume of reverse lend-lease food operations, pointed to unprecedented farm income, reviewed administration effort to control the cost of living and to insure fair distribution of food through rationing, and defended the organizational set-up of the food program.

The document was nearly a month in preparation and in finished form covered 19 pages of single-spaced type and four pages of supplementary price data. The President did not mention a specific sum to finance additional

1400 Attend Opening Of Coast CP Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1.—William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the California Communist Party, keyed the Los Angeles County annual convention with the call for strengthening of Soviet-American friendship "which our country's leaders now recognize is the key not only to

police department for registration of all fire arms was vigorously opposed by the National Rifle Association. "That's how it happened last night," said Ely, "and they'll come for me again, perhaps even tonight. Every time I hear a step I jump. I'm so tired."

"Be calm, my child. You know nothing, that's all there is to it. Keep thinking of me. I will never forsake you. But for the next half hour you mustn't think of anything. Come on, let's go in here. What kind of ice cream would you like? Mixed?"

Ely would much rather have had a cup of hot coffee, but she didn't want to spoil her father's pleasure—she'd always treated her to ice cream when she was a little girl. He asked: "Have another cookie?"

At that moment, Schultz, his chief paperhanger, came into the shop and over to their table. "You'll be at the building again tomorrow, Mettenheimer, won't you?" he asked.

Surprised, Mettenheimer answered: "Why, yes?"

"Well, then, I'll be seeing you," said Schultz. He waited a second for one, whether Mettenheimer would ask him to sit down. He shook hands with Ely, looking her straight in the eye. Ely would not have objected to the company of a man who looked so brisk and handsome and had such a decent and frank face. To be alone with her father was gradually becoming oppressive. But Mettenheimer only looked sourly at Schultz until the latter took leave.

VIII

"Have you too had a fight at home, Herr Roeder, that you seem so well to enjoy being here with us?" asked mine host of the Pinkenhof.

"My Liesel and I do not fight. All the same, she wouldn't let me in tonight if I did not bring home the free tickets. Tomorrow, you know, is the final Westend-Niederland match. That's why I'm letting you make some money out of me so early in the day, Herr Fink." Paul had been waiting long in the street. The lights were already lit. Fiedler had intended to be there at six, but he had told Paul to wait indefinitely.

"The best thing for me to do now," thought Paul, "is to eat spaghetti and sauerkraut." But to keep Liesel waiting and eat up her Sunday money—no, he couldn't do it. He ordered another glass of light. Someone on his way through the taproom asked: "Are you here still or already?"

"There comes Fiedler," flashed through Paul's mind, "and he hasn't found anybody." Fiedler's face was severe and tense. He didn't seem to notice Paul right away. But while he was standing indifferently at the bar, he could feel Paul's persistent look. Only when he was about to leave did he give Paul's shoulder a pat and casually sit down on the edge of the nearest chair. "At eight-fifteen at the Olympia, where everybody parks, a small blue Opel car. Here's the number. He's to get in at once. He'll be expected. . . . Now listen carefully, I want to see that everything is taken care of. If my wife came to your flat, what reason could she give Liesel for her call?"

Only now did Paul turn his eyes away from Fiedler. He looked in front of him, then said: "The recipe for the cake with icing?"

"Tell your wife you let me taste a piece of your cake. If my wife comes to get the recipe and everything is O. K. with Heister, tell her you hope we'll enjoy the cake; but if something has gone wrong, tell her we mustn't upset our stomachs."

"I'll go and see George at once,"

Anna Seghers' 'The Seventh Cross'

ON the threshold of the first room that opened on the staircase stood Ely; she had come up the stairs quietly. The little apprentice had been sweeping up; he was behind her, grinning. "Is my father still here?"

Schultz called out: "Herr Mettenheimer, your daughter!"

From his ladder, Mettenheimer asked: "Which one?"

"Ely!"

"I wonder how the man knows my name," thought Ely. Like a youngster, Mettenheimer climbed down from his ladder. It had been years since Ely had called for him at his place of work. Pride and pleasure rejuvenated him as he saw his favorite daughter standing there in the large, empty, ready-to-be-moved-in house, one of the many he had dreamed for her in his dreams.

He immediately saw the sorrow in her eyes and the fatigue that made her face look even more delicate. He took her around, showing her everything. "Look out, you don't get yourself dirty!" he said.

The little apprentice, the first to regain his wit, clicked his tongue, and Schultz smirked him. The others said: "She's a peach! How'd the old guy manage to bring anything like her into the world?"

Schultz changed his clothes quickly. At some distance he followed father and daughter as they walked down Mittelstrasse arm in arm.

"That's how it happened last night," said Ely, "and they'll come for me again, perhaps even tonight. Every time I hear a step I jump. I'm so tired."

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"I'll go and see George at once,"

said Paul. "Don't send your wife before an hour or so."

Fiedler rose immediately and left. Again his hand pressed Paul's shoulder lightly. For a little while, Paul continued to sit motionless. The slight pressure of Fiedler's hand still lingered, that faint hint of wordless respect and brotherly confidence, a touch that penetrated deeper than any display of affection. Only now did he fully comprehend the scope of the news Fiedler had brought him.

He got up. He didn't have the patience to wait for the streetcar; he preferred to walk to the city. As the streets and people flitted past him he felt that, after all, he was having his share in the course of events. He waited in the dark gate until he had become quiet, flattening himself against the wall to let a group of people from the inn pass him. From the street came the noise of a Saturday evening. He too had tried to get away from Liesel on such an evening for a few hours at the inn, for there was a long Sunday of companionship ahead of them. He could see George squatting on the ground, hammering in the light from a street lamp. It was about the same time that it had been last night when he brought him here. The lighted window of the garage office meant that the woman was in.

George bent lower as he always did when he heard steps approaching from behind him. He had had long been straight had become bent—and straightened it out again. He felt somebody stop in back of him. "Hey, George!" He looked up quickly, and as quickly down again; with a loose wrist he gave two light blows with his hammer. "It's O. K., George," he said. "Be at the side exit of the Olympia at eight-fifteen. A small blue Opel car. Here's the number. Get in at once."

George hammered the straightened end crooked again. "Who is it?"

"I don't know."

"I'll go now whether to do it." "You must be calm. I know the man who has fixed it up."

"What's his name?"

Hesitating, Paul answered: "Fiedler." George rummaged in his memory—a host of names and faces that went back years. But no recollection came to him. Paul urged: "The man is absolutely trustworthy."

"I'll do it," said George.

"I'll go now," said Paul, "and settle things with my aunt, so you can go and get your things right away."

Paul was relieved when Frau Grabber made no objections. She retired behind the table which shielded the lamp almost completely. The lamp, drawn far down below the ceiling, shone upon her thick white flaming mane. On the table lay the ledger and charts and a few letters under a malachite paper weight. A malachite mountain housed not only a clock but also an inkwell and a groove for pens and pencils. It was the most ordinary table in the world, in a most ordinary yard office. There was nothing strange there except the woman herself. She had made of this place, to which an ill wind had driven her, all that could be made of it. The whole yard had watched her husband beat her unmercifully. The whole yard had watched when she got the idea of doing some of the beating herself. The war had taken from her both her husband and her lover. Her child too had been dead these twenty years, choked during a spasm of whooping cough, and buried in the part of the Koenigsberg cemetery that is cared for by the Uruluna nuns. When she had come back that time she had known from the gaping and leering of the yard people that all of her secrets were public property. Her trucksters had thought that she'd got all she'd bargained for. She had stamped her foot and roared: "Are you paid to gape? Get to work! Get on with it!" From that moment, nobody around her had known the meaning of respect, herself least of all.

Perhaps she felt a shade melior lower tonight. Should she forbid this man to get his things from Roeder's? Why hadn't Paul brought them, and be done with it? Well, let him go and bring his trash. And about the wages, that will be taken care of when he's settled here definitely. I like him. I'll curb his tongue all right. There's something about him that reminds me of home. He must come from a district where it blows so cold that afterwards every little breeze seems gentle. I'm tempted to say he is a fellow countryman. Let him sleep in the shed of the garage. He can set up Grabber's bedstead—a practical use for it.

Paul had gone back to George. "Well, George. . . ."

George replied: "Yes, Paul?" Paul hesitated about leaving him; but when George urged him he went without taking leave, without a look, stepping quietly into

the street. In their hearts both felt immediately and simultaneously that subtle unexpressed burning that people experience when they have a presentiment that they will never meet again.

George placed himself so that he could keep an eye on the clock in the back room of the inn. After a while Frau Grabber came out of the office. "Quit now," she said, "and get your trash."

"I'd rather finish up here," said George. "Then I can spend the night at Roeder's."

"There's measles there."

"Oh, I've had the measles; you needn't worry about me."

The woman still stood behind George, but she found no reason to urge him on. "Come on," she said suddenly, "let's drink to the new job." He stared. Only in that part of the yard that fronted the garage did he feel comparatively safe. He was afraid of some unforeseen incident at the last minute. "Since my hard-luck accident I've made up my mind to give up drinking," he replied.

SYNOPSIS: While George Heister, fugitive from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, works in an auto repair shop in his home town, friends are busy getting papers and money for his escape from the country.

Two of the six other men who escaped with him are dead; four more are back in the prison.

Paul Roeder to whom George went for help is frightened but loyal to his childhood friend. He risks his life and his family's safety to "guess" contacts in his shop who may prove of help.

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Frau Grabber laughed. "How long are you going to stick to that?"

He seemed to reflect upon that for a moment; then he said: "Another three minutes."

They had a noisy reception in the crowded taproom; the woman was a regular customer. After a brief flood of welcoming shouts she and George attracted no further attention. They stood at the bar.

"Prost!" said Frau Grabber. They clinked glasses. "Now he can't get out of it," she thought. "Now it's settled."

"So! And now I'm off to Roeder's. Thanks, Frau Grabber! Hell Hitler! See you again!"

He crossed the yard and changed his clothes, folding the borrowed overalls neatly. He hesitated a moment in the gate before going out on the street. He had the feeling that he'd left something behind him in the yard, something important, something indispensable. He thought: "I've left nothing. Here I am, already in the street. I've already passed three streets. So I must have left the yard after all. Too late for anything else!"

He walked along Schaefergasse past the parked cars. He spotted the blue Opel and compared the numbers. They checked. If only Paul has not let himself be duped. I should certainly hear you no grudge, Paul, for better men than you have been duped. But what a pity if things go wrong now at the last minute!

The door of the car was opened from the inside as George approached. The car started up at once. What a strange smell in this car, so sweet and heavy. They drove through several streets to the Zell. George glanced at the man at the wheel. The driver said a little attention to him as if he were not in the car at all; he sat there stiff and silent. The glasses on a longish thin nose, the jawbones grinding with suppressed excitement—what the devil did all that remind George of? They drove toward the East Station. "Why don't you say something?" thought George. "Where are we bound for?"

As if he yielded to the man's wish—as if he had never got in the car at all—George had not put these questions aloud. Not a single look did the driver give him. He sat in an awkward position, as if George's presence would become real only if he touched him.

They left the East Park behind them. George thought: "The trap must be sprung any minute now. . . . No! A man who was setting a trap would behave differently; he'd be talkative and oily, and would try to lull you into a feeling of safety. Peizer, in a similar situation, might have acted as this man does. . . . But if it's a trap after all, then. . . ."

They drove to the Riederwald settlement and stopped in a quiet street before a yellow house. The man got out. Even then he did not look at George; he only motioned to him with his shoulder to get out, go into the hallway, and from there into the room.

"This is a school chum of mine on the way through, so I brought him along. I suppose he can stay the night with us?"

Entirely indifferent, the woman said: "Why not? George shook hands. They looked at each other briefly. The man stood stiffly, watching them, as if his passenger only now were beginning to change from a dream into something tangible. "Would you care to go to your room first?" she asked.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Soviet Labor Speeds Red Army Victories



Production for Victory—A few aspects of the activities of the Russian trade unions, which will be a theme of the Congress of American Soviet Friendship here in New York Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Many trade unionists will be delegates and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, will be a speaker at the Madison Square Garden meeting next Monday night, which concludes the Congress.

Top picture—Russian trade unionists assemble trench-mortars soon to be brought into action against the Nazis. At extreme right is R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, who will be a speaker at the Madison Square Garden meeting next Monday night, which concludes the Congress. Lower left—Nursery school run by Soviet Railwaymen's union for their children. Projects like this are run by organized labor on government-management funds, supplemented by parents' fees. Every large plant has one. They free working mothers of worry about their kids. At lower right, skilled workers break in new women workers on war jobs. Soviet labor sponsored a movement to bring wives and sisters to work, train them to take over so that men could go into war service. By March, 1942, 45 per cent of all workers were women. Today, the figure nears 50 per cent.

Union Lookout

The State CIO Council has just published an elaborate directory of information listing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of CIO affiliates throughout New York. In addition, the directory contains a handy listing of all important government agencies. This is the first venture of the kind by the state body. The City CIO has been publishing a directory for the metropolitan area for some years. The two together ought to answer most of the routine technical questions locals face during the year.

There's bad news for Hitler in this story of Eliseo Del Rio, member of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union. Del Rio, 27, a worker at Optical Research Corp., Queens, discovered a production shortcut that cuts time for one operation from 20 minutes to three minutes. He is a former member of the National Maritime Union and a veteran of Spain's International Brigade. David Mendelsohn, a shopmate of Del Rio, rang up another record. He increased his output of prisms from 25 to 125 per day in six months.

CIO members working at Bloomingdale's Dept. Store contributed over \$150 to the CIO fund to elect win-the-war candidates. . . . The men and women who make their living in retail sales at Nordens and Oppenheim Collins stores, have wired Congressmen asking defeat of the sales tax. . . . The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have called upon workers who voted UE at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., to join the American Flint Glass Workers Union, AFL. . . . The AFL won an election in the shop.

A drive to get skilled jobs for Negroes with the Philadelphia Transportation Co. opened with a Town Hall meeting recently attended by over 2,000 Negro and white people. James Wishart, national educational director of the United Auto Workers, CIO, spoke on behalf of R. J. Thomas, UAW president. Practically every progressive Philadelphia organization and members of all political parties are united in the crusade.

There was one reference to incentive plans at the two-day convention of the New York State CIO just concluded at Buffalo. It came from Irving Velson, delegate of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, in a discussion on the War Labor Board. The State CIO convention was so pressed for time that many resolutions, approved by committee, never got out on the floor but were referred to the incoming Executive Board for action. One of these was a resolution asking the freedom of Luis Carlos Prestes, anti-fascist leader, jailed in Brazil.

Jewelers Local 1 won a National Labor Relations Board election at Maser Brothers, Manhattan firm, by a vote of 32 to 19. . . . Soft Drink Workers Local 512, sold \$430,000 worth of war bonds at a single rally. . . . Eleven members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in different parts of the country are candidates for public office. James McLeish, president of UE District 4, is the outstanding candidate in this area. He's running for Assemblyman in Essex County, New Jersey. . . . Three UE leaders are running in Erie, Pa. One of them, James F. Lavery, a shop steward, is a candidate for Mayor.

2nd Cleveland Negro Paper Backs Johnson

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—The Cleveland Herald, second largest Negro paper here, today endorsed the candidacy of Arnold Johnson for the Board of Education.

In his editorial column, "This Week's Viewpoint," Editor Ormond A. Forte declares, "We are for that

candidate who in his political affiliation wears an unpopular political label, but who is keen, intelligent, well educated—and has a lot of arrows on education in his quiver that need to be shot by somebody in Cleveland's Board of Education—Arnold Johnson."

At the same time, the Cleveland Call & Post, Ohio's leading Negro paper, repeats its editorial endorsement of the Communist leader, asserting that his election to the School Board "will assure the masses of able representation and a bigger voice in the administration of our schools."

The unity of the broadest win-the-war forces behind Johnson's campaign is also indicated by favorable comment in the Jewish World; the Weatcher and Anseiger, largest German daily in the mid-West; and the Hungarian News, which published a prominent front-page article praising the "Education for Victory" campaign of Arnold Johnson.



Save Paper! Place a stand in your newsstand today.

CIO Convention: Race Equality In Action

By Doxey Wilkerson

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—When the President and officers of an international union open their annual convention with a call for their 5,500,000 members to bring about the "complete destruction of racial discrimination," to eliminate from our national life racial discrimination, one is ready to grant their claim to being "the most democratic labor body in the world today."

This is exactly what happened on the initial day of the sixth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which convenes in Philadelphia today.

Coming when the foul temporizing and double-talk of the recent AFL convention on the issue of racial discrimination are still in mind, the proposals of CIO President Philip Murray's annual report on this question are like a fresh breath of clean democratic air. Recognizing the fundamental independence of the joint struggle for national survival and Negro freedom, the President's report declares:

"In any practice of racial discrimination, whether in industry or in the armed services or in any other sector of our national life is but ammunition for our Axis enemies. The cardinal principle of the CIO as expressed in its constitution, is to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection. Strong and powerful CIO unions therefore furnish the greatest assurance and the prime bulwark for the complete destruction of racial discrimination."

AGAINST POLL TAX

Highly significant in view of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's current effort to emasculate the Committee on Fair Employment Practice through overruling the basic provision of Executive Order 9346 is the proposal that FEPC be reconstituted. . . . As a permanent statutory agency empowered to prevent discrimination of the kinds now being dealt with by the committee and financed by direct Congressional appropriation. . . . Still more significant is the anti-discrimination policy of CIO itself. Of 1,297 cases before FEPC on Sept. 1, "only one . . . involves charges of discrimination by a CIO local, and this case is in process of satisfactory adjustment."

Other concrete proposals of the officers' report to curb racial discrimination include "the fight to eliminate the poll tax" and "setting up committees to abolish racial discrimination in each state, county and city industrial union council."

One of the first resolutions presented to the convention following a tribute to Philip Murray and reaffirmation of the no-strike pledge was the proposal "to expand the organization of the unorganized into strong industrial unions . . . with special attention to . . . the influx of millions of workers into these industries, such as women workers, Negro workers, now being employed in other than skilled jobs and other categories of new workers in war industry. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 600 delegates attending the convention."

As the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO gets under way an observer cannot escape feeling its tremendous historic importance for the millions of "little people" of the world. The most heartening fact is that the convention promises to measure up fully to its responsibilities.

FDRC COMMENTS

The convention gave a rising ovation to the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt, commending the CIO for its work in behalf of the war and urging its continued cooperation in the no-strike pledge, in increasing production and in stabilizing the war economy.

The convention called on Congress to repeal the Smith-Connally Act and the Senate to defeat the Hobbs anti-labor bill. It also adopted a resolution praising President Murray for "the leadership he has given in gearing CIO to work for victory on the military, economy and production fronts."

H. R. Hooper, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor and Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, addressed the convention briefly, pledging continued cooperation with the CIO toward winning the war. Murray announced the arrival of another fraternal delegate, Barreto Perez, president of the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

The convention hall in the Hotel Bellevue Stratford was decorated with the flags of all the United Nations. On either side of the platform were large portraits of President Roosevelt and CIO President Murray.

Underground a "Problem"—Berlin

(By United Press)

The Berlin Radio admitted Monday that underground activity was becoming a problem in Bulgaria, quoting Dotshe Christov, Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, as saying the government would not punish "all those criminals who voluntarily return home."

"Christov declared to the press that the Bulgarian government has taken energetic measures against certain illegal groups which are still active here and there and are chasing political criminals, many of whom are hiding themselves in the mountains," Berlin said.

Incentive Pay Issue Was Falsely Put Before UAW

By George Morris

(The first of two articles.)

Suppose someone confronted you or your local union with a proposal to return to the "old piece-work systems—throat cutting and speedup," what would your reaction be?

To say that the proposal would be rejected is to put it mildly. And yet, this was precisely the way the proposal of incentive pay came to the majority of the delegates at the recent convention of the United Automobile Workers at Buffalo.

A great many of the union's locals heard no other information on the subject. For weeks they had been bombarded with literature issued by the Reuther-Leonard caucus or "GM Facts," an official union publication that the caucus used and spread in a half million copies. Incentive pay was simply labeled as "piece-work"—and for a very good reason: most of the UAW's early struggles were against piece-work and speed-up schemes.

EXPLOITING PREJUDICE

One issue of "GM Facts" denouncing incentives, summarizes the proposal as follows:

"Piece work means rate cutting and lay-offs—now and cut-throat competition, unemployment and insecurity after the war."

Building prejudice upon prejudice, the same publication runs a story, putting Earl Browder and Eddie Rickenbacker into a common effort to bring back "piece work."

In many shops this propaganda of the Reuther-Leonard forces was unchallenged because, unfortunately, the Adles-Frankenstein forces, against whom this confusion was aimed, hardly met the issue until the actual convention. In view of the circumstances one can hardly consider the convention's anti-incentive resolution as a real defeat for the advocates of genuine and well safeguarded incentive wages. If anything, the 40 per cent vote against the resolution was an indication that prejudice and confusion around the question is wearing off.

The truth is that some of the delegates at the convention received their first real inkling of what is meant by incentive wages from several informative speeches on the subject, such as those delivered by Vice-President Richard Frankenstein, Ed Hall, Fred Williams and George Burt. Some were amazed to discover that Reuther's own General Motors department approval "incentive" contracts that certainly small of these old much hated days.

EMPTY VICTORY

The "What's in a Name?" Reuther's paper, found it necessary to soothe his followers with a post-convention headline "Reuther-Leonard Program Victorious."

The truth is that the Reuther forces failed to capture the union, which was their real purpose. They weakened their factional representation on the board. Secondly, they were forced to abandon their effort to qualify or rescind the no-strike pledge. Thirdly, they gave up their "labor party" resolution and agreed to a fourth term resolution. Finally, as pointed out above, the incentive pay vote was an empty victory.

With the average mind in the UAW now more receptive to reasoning on the problem, the auto workers will find that Browder's proposals have no more in common with Rickenbacker's incentives than they have with the "piece work" Reuther's people have been harping upon. They will discover that it is the union-approved and controlled, safeguarded type of a payment or bonus such as is gaining higher earnings for steel, electrical, machine, aluminum, non-ferrous metal, and other workers of CIO unions.

But before we go into that, I want to cite the results of an interesting survey I made upon return from the Buffalo convention.

THE "CALL" WEEKLY OF THE "PEACE NOW" SOCIALIST (also Trotskyite) Norman Thomas, quite gleeful over the convention's rejection of incentives, says it would "bring back pre-union conditions with workers sent to the 'industrial scrap heap long before they reached middle age.'"

The "Wage Earner," paper of the Detroit Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (the Detroit's influence is saturated with Coughlinite propaganda), congratulates the convention editorially for voting down incentives, claiming it would have invited a "short cut to ruin." It further disputes the advisability of predicating a wage rise upon a rise in production. Like Reuther, the Trotskyites, Lewis, et al., the Wage Earner says the convention vote was a "massing defeat for the Communist Party."

The "New Leader," Social Democratic organ, which hopes for a long war, is just as joyous over rejection of incentives, adding that Reuther saved the union from a "post-war disaster."

"Aero-Notes," paper of Thomas De Lorenzo, president of Brewster Local 365, UAW, whose regime rests on a gang of Trotskyites-Socialists-Social Democrats, blazed out with special joy because the "old speed-up piece-work" system was voted down.

Significantly, all the above Trotskyite, Socialist and Social Democratic sheets expressed special welcome to the formation of the Masey-Silvers-De Lorenzo group, which, as the New Leader promises, "will be the spearhead of future militant and anti-Communist drives within the union."

These sheets speaking in behalf of the Masey-Silvers-De Lorenzo group, now charge Reuther betrayed them when he backed out on the no-strike pledge and supported the fourth term. They are fully with him on incentives, however.

Tomorrow we will see what incentives wages are and what they aren't.

FDR's Letter to CIO Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Text of President Roosevelt's letter to the CIO convention.

Dear Mr. Murray:—

I have received your invitation to attend and address the sixth annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Philadelphia on November First. I regret exceedingly that heavy responsibilities, which I know you fully appreciate, will prevent me from accepting the invitation and being with you.

Please extend to the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations my greetings and good wishes upon the occasion of their convention. I and others responsible for the conduct of the war, are gratified that the work performed by American wage earners in the manufacture and delivery of the munitions and implements of war is being felt on every part of the battle-front. The effort has been splendid and the skill, speed and capacity for cooperation have made an industrial output which has never been equaled before.

I am appreciative also of the participation of American workers in every aspect of the war effort, as well as in that most important part which they take on the production

lines. They have made a splendid contribution through purchases of war bonds, both out of their union treasuries and by their individual purchases. They have made an adaptation of civilian life to the needs of war with sincere purpose to endure in good spirit the inconveniences made necessary by the war. The morale of American workers has been good. To those of your officers and members who have contributed to this good performance and this high morale, I wish to express my thanks and at the same time to urge a continuation of the drive to maintain existing production levels and even to increase those levels in some instances. Every effort is being made by the government to hold down the price of these items in the budgets of working people which are essential to health and decent comfort and for this the cooperation of your members will be needed.

We are reaching the period when new demands will be made upon labor to set aside personal preferences in favor of the necessities of the country. In times of peace the great mobility of American labor has been one of the items of which we have been proud. In the beginnings of the war effort this habit of mobility was undoubtedly of the

greatest use in enabling remote plants and shipyards to recruit the necessary labor for the enormously extended program. Today we have reached the point, however, when it is essential to stabilize the personnel and employment around any given plant, to reduce the turnover and to keep the same people at the same job so far as is humanly possible.

This will mean considerable sacrifice to individuals, but this is the kind of effort which will be asked and which I know will be delivered by the workers of America once they understand how vital it is both to the war effort and to the maintenance of reasonable balance in the cost of living.

I invite and expect your continued active support and cooperation in the fulfillment of the no-strike pledge of American labor. In the increasing effort in production, in stabilizing wages to balance our economy, and in financial and moral contribution to the direct war effort until every need is met, every battle fought, until victory is won and the peace established.

With best wishes for constructive deliberations in your convention, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Sports Writing Contest:

A Long Rave for the 'World's Fastest Game'

By JACK LOWREY

It happened in Quebec during a particularly hard-fought hockey game. A distinguished-looking lady, seated at rinkside, reached over the sideboards and tapped the back of a visiting player, calling him by name.

"Yeah?" he snarled, turning to her.

The spectator calmly placed a lorgnette to her eyes and slowly arose, a picture of dignity. She softly repeated the player's name and then—split in his face!

This hockey fan was merely expressing, in her own feminine way, the same feelings that led a male spectator at an amateur game at the Garden last year, to precipitate a near riot by also reaching over the sideboards and battling with a visiting Coast Guard defense man.

Both were reflecting the sentiments of the typical hockey fan. Their proximity to the field of play simply presented them the opportunity of giving vent to their emotions. There was nothing unusual in what they did. At least it wasn't unusual to the hockey world. Why, compared to the hockey enthusiast, a Brooklyn Dodger fan is as hectic and animate as a stick of wood!

Take last year for instance, when the New York Rangers finished in last place in the National Hockey League, while setting a record for going the most number of games without a win. Despite the poor showing of the team, a record attendance for a hockey season at the Garden was set. This in itself wasn't unusual. The Rangers have drawn well at home despite the most miserable of teams. What is interesting is that the hockey fans were wildly enthusiastic about their team. Unlike the situation in Brooklyn, the team never served as a butt for sarcasm or derision on the part of the spectators. No matter how bad the team was, no matter how far behind it stood, every goal that it made or every attack that it fought off was greeted with wild acclaim.

Ranger rosters nearly tore the roof off the Garden last season when, having itself been eliminated from the play-offs, the team came from behind in a thrilling game, to beat and also eliminate from play-off competition the Chicago Blackhawks. One night at the Garden is all that's necessary to convince you that there is a species of fandom that has no counterpart in any sport.

The intensity with which hockey fans support their team is simply the reflection of the intensity with which the game itself is played. A hockey feud, and there are more than you can shake a stick at, are feuds in the most vicious and blood-thirsty sense of the word. This stems from the particularly bruising and dangerous nature of the game. A player who has just been sent spinning over the ice, to the delighted shrieks of the crowd, is pretty sure to take it out on his adversary the first time that they come within striking distance of each other. Failing that, the player will take it out on the officials. And by taking it out on an official I don't mean simply talking to him.

An infuriated hockey player goes far beyond that. During an amateur game at the Garden last year, the clutching fingers of Art Coulton, Coast Guard defenseman, had to be pulled from the throat of an official. Before he entered the Coast Guard, Coulton was a veteran all-league Ranger star. So that his attempt at homicide couldn't be accounted for in terms of the hot-headed impulses of some teenage youngster. The incident served as an eloquent commentary on the zeal with which the game is played, even by the most hardened of veterans.

We can't however, discuss the hockey "spirit" without discussing those individuals who suffer most from it—the hockey official. Every time that he steps out on the ice he takes his life in his hands. He hasn't very much to fear from the spectators (although he frequently has to be escorted from the ice under police protection); his main source of trouble comes from the players themselves. If he's lucky, he'll get off with simply being humiliated before the crowd.

The players can do this very easily by placing protruding hockey sticks under his feet so that he'll trip; or by bumping into him, and upsetting him, on their way to the penalty box; or, as was done one time, by having two players flank the official on each side, grab his arms, skate quickly along for a few feet, and then suddenly release him. This last, causes the unaware victim to sit down abruptly on the ice and to slide the length of the rink in that position.

Many officials however don't get off that easily. They will frequently find themselves fighting for their lives in the wild turmoil of a battle between two teams, which happens about every other game!

All three—fan, player, official combine to make hockey the world's most thrilling game.

Accord on Speeding Victory, Post-War Reached at Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

hostilities." Only in this way, the communiqué said, could "peace be maintained and the political, economic and social welfare of their people promoted."

COUNCIL ON ITALY

Besides a special commission in London for examination of European questions arising as the war develops, there is to be an advisory council on Italy.

The new French National Committee received its first major diplomatic recognition when it was agreed to include it with America, Britain and the Soviet Union on the advisory council, and the communiqué said that provision had been made for the inclusion of Greece and Yugoslavia "in view of their special interests arising out of the aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war."

The council will consider day to day questions other than military ones and will make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

"In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the conference, consideration was also given to other important questions," the communiqué said. "These included not only ques-

tions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic cooperation and assurance of general peace," the communiqué ended.

FOUR-POWER PLEDGE

Declaration No. 1 was a pledge, in which China joined as one of the big four United Nations powers, "to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender," and to organize maintenance of peace.

The executive heads of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in their joint statement pledged to punish German atrocities. There was a terrible indictment, denouncing "massacres, cold-blooded mass executions, brutalities, terror, ruthless cruelties, monstrous crimes by 'Hitlerites and Huns'."

It promised that crimes would be punished in the countries where they were committed, except for those men—like Hitler, obviously—who planned the crimes from the safety of Germany. It warned those who were not yet war criminals, but might be as German desperation intensified, that they would be pursued "to the uttermost ends of the earth" and delivered to their executioners.

Presumably no niceties of neutrality would be a safeguard to those who fled abroad for refuge.

Declaration No. 2 was that pledging the freeing of Austria and from the historic viewpoint it possibly was the most important of the lot. "The Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim of Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination," it said.

"Nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government," the declaration said.

The American-British-Soviet-Chinese declaration pledging "joint prosecution of the war and organization for maintenance of peace"

It declared null and void, in the Allied viewpoint, the annexation of Austria March 15, 1938, and said that the declaratory governments wanted a free and independent Austria, to open the way for Austrians and peoples of neighboring states to find political and economic security "the only basis for lasting peace."

Pledging to free Austria, and by implication thereby pledging to restore the freedom of every state enslaved by Germany, the three governments bluntly invited the Austrians to revolt now and win better peace terms for themselves.

"Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she can not evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation," the declaration said.

Declaration No. 3 declared for restoration of a democratic Italy, and like that on Austria set forth principles calculated to affect other nations involved in the war as German victims or satellites. This declaration called for the obliteration of fascism, with its "evil influence" and all its exponents in Italian public life. It called for the inclusion in the Italian government of men who always had opposed fascism.

It called for freedom of speech, religious worship, political belief and public meeting, for freeing of all political prisoners, for democratic organs of local government and for the arrest and handing over to justice of "fascist chiefs and army generals known or suspected to be war criminals."

It was added that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would determine, so long as fighting continued on Italian soil, the extent to which these principles could be carried out.

ITALIAN PEOPLE

"Nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government," the declaration said.

The American-British-Soviet-Chinese declaration pledging "joint prosecution of the war and organization for maintenance of peace"

Houdini Hutson Himself!!



Here's a shot of Don Hutson, amazing end of the Green Bay Packers, who still has the city buzzing over his spectacular feats against the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Sunday. Don thrilled the crowd by snaring two passes for touchdowns, throwing one himself in the first period, kicking five extra points after touchdowns and generally causing the Giants woe and havoc. As you can see from the photo, Don is tall and slender and leaps like a dancer at the Ballot Run.

Pro Grid Standings

EASTERN DIVISION					Points—
	W.	L.	T.	P.C.	For Agst.
Washington	4	2	0	1,000	117 34
Stearles	3	2	0	850	115 117
NEW YORK	2	2	0	500	97 77
BROOKLYN	0	4	0	500	31 173
WESTERN DIVISION					
	W.	L.	T.	P.C.	For Agst.
Chicago Bears	5	0	1	1,000	184 98
Green Bay	4	1	1	800	153 102
Detroit	3	4	0	425	124 14
Chi. Cardinals	0	4	0	44	37 137
SUNDAY'S RESULTS					
Green Bay, 35	NEW YORK, 21				
Washington, 48	BROOKLYN, 10				
Chicago, 34	Detroit, 14				
Stearles, 34	CHI. Cardinals, 10				
NEXT SUNDAY'S GAMES					
Green Bay at Brooklyn.					
NEW YORK at Detroit.					
Green Bay at Chicago Bears.					
Washington vs. Stearles at Phila.					

Rounding Up the Sports Shorts:

Inter-Racial Game Catching On; Giants Get Weintraub Again

By Phil Gordon

There's much excited talk in the city about Sunday's inter-racial football game Sunday in the Polo Grounds between the cracker-jack New London Diesals, leading pro team of the East Coast, and a mixed all-star Negro and white aggregation, coached by Bud Holland, former All-American Cornell end and Manny Rivero, former Columbia star.

The game, which is expected to draw more than 30,000 spectators, was constantly plugged over the loud-speaker system during the Packer-Giant game.

Holland declared that, in his opinion, this will not only be exciting and played for a worthy cause, but "it is extremely important in that it will help to bury the racist racial theories. For the first time a mixed team, composed of 11 Negroes and 11 whites, will take the field. It will demonstrate not only unity on the field of sports, but unity in all lines of endeavor."

It was a great day Sunday for the brilliant Hutson and Baugh. Don's achievements against the Giants are discussed today in the Low-Down, so we'll handle Sammy's feats against the Dodgers.

Slingshot Sam, a little more than just ordinary terrific, set two league records. Facing the Washington Redskins in a 48-10 triumph, Baugh threw six touchdowns, wiping out the old mark of five held jointly by Ray Bulvid and Cecil Isbell. On top of this, he flung 16 completed passes for 376 yards, bettering Isbell's old tally of 333.

Can you just imagine this battery? Baugh to Hutson.

Fifteen players from the minor leagues were chosen yesterday at baseball's annual selection meeting presided over by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, at Chicago.

The New York Giants, cellar-dwelling National League club in 1943, copped four players. The Philadelphia Phillies, Boston Braves, Detroit Tigers and Chicago White Sox each took two. The Boston Red Sox, St. Louis Browns and Brooklyn Dodgers got one apiece.

Players selected were: Giants—Phil Weintraub, Toledo first baseman; Hugh Luby, Oakland second baseman; Ewald Fyle, Minneapolis pitcher, and George Hausman, New Orleans second baseman.

Phillies—Charles Chanz, San Diego pitcher, and Charles Leitch, Toronto second baseman. Braves—Chet Wiecek, Columbus outfielder, and Ira Hutchinson, Rochester pitcher.

embraced seven main points.

An introduction, reaffirming the pledge of a fight to unconditional surrender, said that the signatory governments recognized the necessity "of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments."

To this end the signatories pledged:

1.—United action continuing after the war for organization and maintenance of peace.

2.—"That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy."

3.—That they would act together in event of violation of terms imposed upon the enemy.

4.—Recognition of the necessity of establishing a "general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

5.—Joint consultation, with a view to joint action, to maintain international peace and security pending establishment of law and order "and the inauguration of a system of general security."

6.—That after the war they "will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation."

7.—Conference and co-operation with each other and other United Nations "to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period."

Bong, Pacific Ace, Downs 19th Plane

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA

Nov. 1 (UP).—Capt. Richard Bong, of Poplar, Wis., the Southwest Pacific's leading fighter ace, ran his score to 19 victories during the past few weeks when he bagged two additional Japanese fighters in dog-fights over Rabaul, New Britain. The 22-year-old P-38 Lightning pilot is a quiet, sandy-haired farm boy who drove a tractor on his father's farm until he joined the Air Corps. An expert shot, he is adept at many sports and spends many hours fusing with the motors of his plane.

Quill is expected to roll up a very large first choice total because of the support given him by labor and by Jewish and Irish groups. He will

son, 22 to 21. Both are aiming for Don's old record of 33. . . . The Bears' Sid Luckman is still ahead of Baugh on passes, 62 to 52, and on completion percentage, 564 to 558, but they are tied at touchdowns passes with 14 apiece.

Former bantamweight boxing champ, Sixto Escobar is now in the service. He joined the Army as a private in one of the air bases.

As a result of Saturday's games, there are only 15 undefeated football teams left in the country. Purdue leads in the number of games, with 7 wins to its credit. Notre Dame has 6. Knocked off the list were Army, Penn, Navy and Tulsa.

There's no doubt about it, but that the University of Southern California will represent the West in the Rose Bowl Classic. The Trojans, champs of the Pacific Coast Conference southern division, have been unbeaten, untied and unscored-on in six straight games.

Nation Goes to Polls In 2nd Wartime Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

also garner a large number 2 vote from Communist supporters, who are giving their number 1 vote to the Communist candidate, Isidore Begin, because of the importance of a large Communist vote.

In the fight for Supreme Court Judge, those who want to defeat ex-Magistrate Aurelio are concentrating on the vote for Matthew M. Levy, who appears on the ALP line, as well as on the Integrity and Justice Party line, where he is expected to get a huge vote from Democrats. The Republicans have been trying to ensure Aurelio's victory by splitting his opposition through the nomination of George Frankenthaler on the Judiciary line. Aurelio appears on the regular Democratic and Republican lines because his fatal conversation pledging "undying loyalty" to gang boss Frank Costello was exposed too late to get him off.

Other campaigns of outstanding interest in New York City are the councilman race and the contests for Supreme Court post in the first judicial district, comprising Manhattan and the Bronx, and for city court judge in Manhattan.

Because of the lower vote this year, it is expected that anywhere from 17 to 20 councilmen will be elected this year in place of the present council of 26. Under proportional representation there is 1 councilman elected for every 75,000 votes east and additional one for the last 50,000 votes in each county.

FDR Orders Seizure of Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

100,000,000-ton coal stockpile on hand but its unequal distribution among vital users was a grave threat.

Some industries had no more than two weeks' supply and the government was ready to put into operation plans made last spring for a nationwide conservation dim-out or even blackout.

After government seizure, any strike instigator is subject to stiff criminal penalties under the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Law. And a Presidential Executive Order authorizing sanctions against non-complying unions affected by WLE decisions would permit withholding of UMW's dues-checkoff and permit cancellation of miners' draft deferments.

If the union approves the WLE wage proposal, the industry-wide dispute still may be unresolved. The formula was offered as a modification of the UMW Illinois contract turned down last week, and while Lewis wants it applied to all areas there are difficulties of Application and Appalachian producers are opposed to it.

The original pact called for \$8.50 a day for 8 1/2 hour work day in- and out travel time. The WLE ruled 38 cents of that figure constituted an unwarranted wage increase but said it would approve \$8.12. The present rate is \$7 for a seven-hour day.

The anthracite miners were granted a 32-cent-a-day increase under the Little Steel formula but consider their fortunes linked with the soft coal group so have joined the walkout. They disapproved the award as inadequate as well.

STEEL MILLS FORCED TO CURTAIL OUTPUT PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1 (UP).—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. mills in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown district will be forced to curtail operations within two or three days if the general coal strike continues, a spokesman announced today.

The company will begin tapering off blast furnaces, open hearths and steel mills in the district by Wednesday or Thursday, the spokesman said. Should the miners remain on strike beyond this week, operations will be reduced to 50 per cent of capacity or lower, and every day after that will bring a further reduction.

Other big steel companies in the district were in a similar plight.

Now He's Here, Now He Ain't: The Amazing Mr. Hutson

NAT LOW

The great crowd sits and watches and sees very clearly what is happening on the hard turf of the Polo Grounds—but still it doesn't believe what it sees.

For it sees a man surrounded by other men—big men, fast men, able men—and then, at the correct moment this man eludes the other man, leaps high into the air to snare an elusive, flying football. He then runs with the ball. Sometimes five yards, sometimes ten, sometimes more. But most of the time he runs it over the goal line for a touchdown and the crowd stands up as one and says: "Well, I'll be damned. Now how did he ever do that?"

The man of course, is none other than Don Hutson, a skinny, blonde-haired magician who makes Houdini look like a parlor trickster.

This Hutson is a football player who plays his wares for the Green Bay Packers of the National Professional Football League. Green Bay is a little windswept town somewhere in Wisconsin. It turns out a good football team every year—but for the past eight years the teams have been made up of Don Hutson and ten other guys.

After watching Hutson do his little stunt Sunday at the Polo Grounds against the Giants, the crowd of 46,000 are of one mind that the ten other men are just so much tinseled trappings.

Of the ten, just put in one man who can leave a football through the air. It doesn't matter where you leave it—Hutson will get it, of that you can be sure. He always does.

We sat in the P.G. with our Phil Gordon and watched Hutson carefully all day long—as did most of the crowd. That is we watched him to the limit of our abilities. It is, to say the least, quite difficult to account for his whereabouts all sixty minutes of a game played as beautiful and was Hutson at his brilliant, unbelievable best. Playing close to him was Giant safety man Ward Cuff. Hutson, ambling down the left side of the grid very amiably, moved slowly as Cuff stuck with him like adhesive plaster.

But suddenly Don feinted as if he were going to his right. The startled Cuff broke in that direction and the thing was finished. As Cuff shifted, Hutson reversed field, went to the left, grabbed the ball and tore over into the end zone for the game winning score.

The whole play encompassed but a few seconds, but in that short space of time Hutson's genius was fully revealed to the Giants as well as to the great crowd.

Hutson's abilities do not end with pass snatching. He is also a talented defensive star who plays in the Packer backfield when the team is on the receiving end. His speed and his keen ability to analyze plays as they break make him invaluable as a last-ditch safety man who will haul down an opposition runner when the guy has gone through all the rest of the team. He did it twice Sunday.

Another facet of Hutson's tremendous value to a football team lies in the fact that even when he is not catching passes he serves as a decoy who pulls two backs away from the actual scene of the play. Whenever Hutson goes downfield he must be covered by a minimum of two men—sometimes there are as many as three on his tail—with the subsequent weakening of the whole defensive apparatus of the team.

For instance, in Sunday's game, Don made Harry Jacunski, the other Packer end, look much better than he actually happens to be. With two and three men constantly surrounding Hutson it was a comparatively simple thing for Jacunski to grab many of Canadeo's passes for long gains.

By way of a dessert to the delightful eight course dinner he served to the fans, Hutson did something which, even for him, was unprecedented. On what started out to be an end-around play, Hutson took the ball from Canadeo and rifled a 35-yard pass to Jacunski in the end zone for a touchdown. This happened to be the first and only pass Hutson has thrown in his entire football career, yet you certainly couldn't have ascertained that from the expert manner in which he had to come from his end position, take the ball from a teammate, fade back and then, while being chased by three would-be tacklers, get away a pass to a man in the end zone.

You'll be going to a lot of football games in the coming years, but it is doubtful if you will ever see anyone like Hutson, first name Don, from the little town of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Soviets Cut Last Crimea Land Route

(Continued from Page 1)

the most disastrous defeats ever sustained by the Germans.

Battlefront dispatches relayed through Moscow said scenes along the roads of the Southern Ukraine leading to the Dnieper River resembled "complete disorganization and chaos" as the Germans fled toward the river.

Tens of thousands of other Germans were being left behind to the mercy of Soviet cavalry and infantry as Red Army motorized and armored columns, pushing the front westward every hour, slashed huge gaps into the Nazi lines.

The size of the Crimea garrison was not known here but it was assumed that several German divisions, totalling perhaps 90,000 men, would be trapped there, with their air and sea escape routes menaced by the Soviet Black Sea Fleet and the Red Air Force.

Moscow dispatches said mopping up operations were in progress far behind the main battlefronts. The Soviets were reported almost within sight of the entire left bank of the Lower Dnieper along a 70-mile line from Nikolopol southward to Kakhovka, by-passed 12 miles to the south by a force heading due west of Kherson.

Soviet planes were hammering incessantly at the Dnieper crossings between those points and smashing long columns of German troops, tanks, trucks and guns clogging the roads to the Dnieper.

The Germans were trying to burn the equipment they were unable to ferry over the river but huge quantities of guns, mortars, food dumps, freight cars loaded with grain, and cattle and poultry were falling into the hands of the fast-moving Red Army.

CIO Union Asks 15% Raise for State Employees

(Continued from Page 1)

Firing the opening gun in a drive for higher pay for state employees, James V. King, district president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, today wrote Gov. Dewey asking a 15 per cent wage increase and a \$1,200 minimum throughout the service. For the Department of Mental Hygiene, King proposed a \$1,500 minimum.

In making the request, King urged the governor to establish a policy for state employees comparable to the Little Steel formula, set by the War Labor Board for other workers. A seven to 10 per cent cost of living increase granted a year ago did not meet needs resulting from the great rise in prices, King said.

The CIO union estimates that the cost of its program would run about \$9,000,000 which, it says, the state could pay from the \$90,000,000 surplus on hand.

Failure to establish such a policy up to now, King added, has aggravated the serious manpower problem in many state departments and hampers effective functioning.

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- The Mouse Ran Up the Clock
- The Clock Struck Eight
- It Ain't Too Late
- To Come to

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Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD. — Hollywood is hungry for films about the Soviet war. . . . Not many are shown here. . . . When they are, they're usually well attended by actors, writers, technicians, directors, producers and, of course, the laymen. Hollywood seems to like "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad." Picture opened a few days ago at the Hawaii Theatre on Hollywood Boulevard. According to the management, it is doing "exceptionally well." . . . The daily press and the trade papers were tremendously impressed with it. Not a single unfavorable report.

Virginia Wright of the Los Angeles Daily News, one of the few progressive film reviewers out this way, called it a "magnificent record" of human gallantry and sacrifice. . . . She took a crack at the Legion of Decency for insisting "in the strangest dictum of the year" that part of it is objectionable because it inspires hatred of the enemy, adding . . . "If you don't leave the Hawaii hating everything that Nazism stands for the producers will be very disappointed."

Miss Wright was bowled over the Soviet marines (Red Devils) in action, the secret weapon "Katyusha," the tunneling under the last Nazi stronghold, the contrast between strutting Nazis in conquered Europe and the wretched prisoners in frozen unconquerable Russia, the joyous meeting of the two exiled Soviet armies "as superb a shot as any cameraman has ever recorded and all the more stirring for its reality," and last but not least, the "return of families to the city that has been crushed but not defeated."

Thomas Reddy of the Hearst Herald-Examiner said it was "one of the outstanding war films of all time . . . a devastating visual account of the stand of Stalingrad against what seemed to be the sure victory of the Nazis." Reddy said the picture was an "authentic and amazingly detailed depiction of the 162 terrible days of the siege." He was overwhelmed by the scenes of house-to-house fighting and the "dauntless spirit of an invaded people who would not admit defeat to the hated enemy."

The Hollywood Reporter called it a Grade A

The City That Stopped Hitler Is Hollywood Hit

documentary, "thanks to the fearless activities of a large staff of Russian cameramen who filmed the smashing action." The Reporter said it was one of the few documentaries that gives "an audience full understanding of successful strategies which invite intimate personal interest in the victories won. It is more powerful documentary entertainment because of the happy faculty of taking an audience into its confidence." The paper praised the "clear-cut, conclusive" efforts of John Wexley (author of the narration), Brian Donlevy (the narrator) and Richard Blumenthal, Paramount producer.

Daily Variety also praised Wexley's "excellent narration," said that the film will leave its "indelible mark for morale, for a marvel of soldierly and civilian endurance and fortitude, for comprehension of what all-out decisive combat may mean upon every beholder." Although the picture deals with death and the casualties of battle, Variety claims that the total impression left "is one of elation rather than depression in the triumph of Stalingrad's men and women, workers and fighters, over the elite of the Nazi armies." In a little while, I think I'll be able to tell you what the film colony thinks of "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad." Meanwhile, you may be interested in Creighton Peet's New York report to the Los Angeles Daily News on the opening night of Paul Robeson's "Othello."

"Paul Robeson brought his 'Othello' to Broadway the other night and the cheers and shouting will be ringing for a long time to come. . . . Certainly his performance will remain one of the memorable events of this generation of theatergoers. To begin with, while Robeson is, of course, a magnificent figure of a man with a sonorous, commanding voice, which has none of that smug assurance which has shone from the pores of past Shakespearean practitioners. He is natural and direct. He scrupulously avoids the temptation to let his lines carry him on and on into rolling cadences in which all dramatic structure is lost." Peet thought Joe Ferrer was also superlative as Iago, "a dreadful summary of all the wickedness of which man is capable." The dramatic line of the play as directed by Margaret Webster, he said, was as "swift and simple as a fast western plot . . . all of which is mildly shocking to us old-timers who fought through it scene by scene in high school, so slowly and so thoroughly we never realized any drama was involved."

"In the Public Interest - - -"

Labor Must Have a Voice

This is the second of the series "In the Public Interest." It tells why Labor must be given time on the air. Tomorrow's article will show what has to be done to achieve this.

(2nd Article)

As the largest, unifying national force in the struggle against Fascism, Labor has time and over demonstrated its leadership. Its organizational bodies, local and national, in the innumerable resolutions they have passed urging the opening of the second front, have overwhelmingly proved their eagerness for all-out victory effort.

It has made major contributions to national unity and the winning of the war through its determined progressive stand against minority oppression, especially in the denunciation of anti-Semitism and Jim Crow.

Its renunciation of the strike weapon is again vivid proof of its eagerness for unity amongst all sections of the people. It knows that without this unity, our victory is endangered. And though provoked by enemies of labor, both within and from without, it has staunchly held its rank as the largest win-the-war civilian force.

Labor's War Role

Also by its desire for international trade union unity, the most advanced forces of labor demonstrated their patriotism, their consideration of more general war objectives, the problems of the peace and the post-war. As it has assumed these progressive stands, so has Labor more and more assumed stature as a national leader. With its support of our Commander-in-Chief and of his seven-point program against the dangerous on-

slaught of the defeatist-appeasers, Labor has again demonstrated its will to victory through national unity.

Growing out of the meaning of the above and with the importance of our 1944 elections, Labor cannot allow itself to remain throttled down to a mere fifteen minute program in the East, and a few more on the Coast, which are all that it regularly has.

Wants to Talk To the People

To guarantee fulfillment of the nation's win-the-war objectives, Labor wishes to speak to the people on various, urgent legislative matters which are of great meaning for the masses of our population, members of unions and those who are not. It desires to take part in discussion on various public issues, so as to give—without prejudiced outside censorship—its progressive viewpoint.

The winning of public support for such vitally-urgent matters as the roll-back of inflationary prices, the banning of minority discrimination and Jim Crow, the need for wider use of the incentive pay scale—this

is but a part of labor's message to the people.

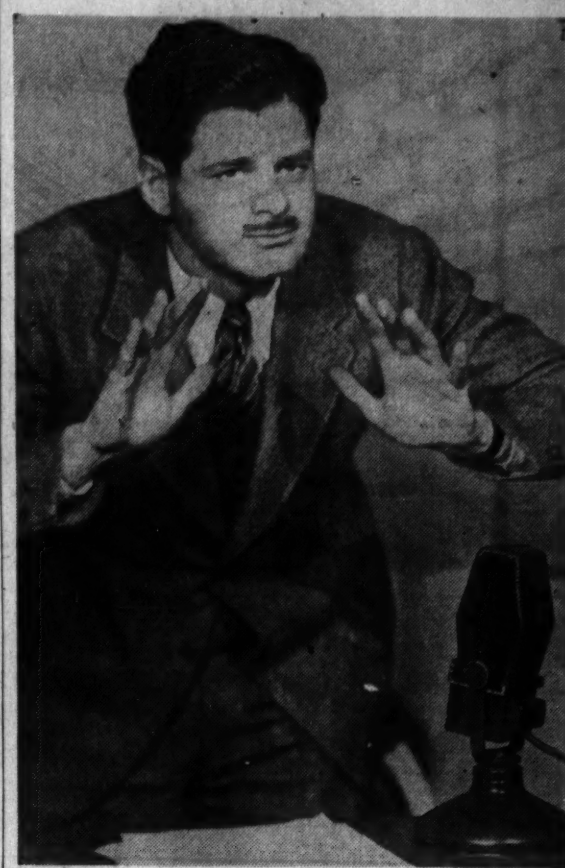
Labor also wishes to use the legitimate business practice of goodwill or "institutional" advertising to present an honest picture of what labor as a whole is doing to help win the war. Much of the general public is appallingly ignorant of this tremendous contribution, and if they are told of it, too often it is through the medium of men like Kaltenborn or Fulton Lewis, Jr.—both notorious labor-baiters.

Radio Commentators Far From Satisfactory

There is the issue of obtaining more complete use of labor-management plant committees. This is imperative for the increase of production. Is Labor to depend upon a Kaltenborn for honest publication of the facts about labor-management cooperation, when only a month ago this stuffy labor-baiter was caught in a vicious distortion of the facts concerning labor-management? No, Labor must speak for itself, in its own voice. It cannot depend upon the good offices of commentators who too often speak for appeaser—defeatist undermining the war effort.

Yes, it is obvious that Labor must have a radio voice. For in having this voice, Labor will guarantee that all of our people WILL be presented with the true facts concerning Labor's war-role; this WILL give leadership to the nation; this will strengthen unity.

Why then is Labor denied as important a radio voice as the need insists? What then are the reasons? What can be done about it?



Norman Corwin directs—the author of "Passport to Adams." "We Hold These Truths" and other outstanding win-the-war programs is shown above directing one of his own shows.

'Battle of Russia' Army Indoctrination Film Will Have General Release November 11

No important cuts are being made in "The Battle of Russia" except those which are necessary to streamline the documentary for program use in movie theaters, a Twentieth Century Fox Film spokesman announced yesterday. The national release date of the picture, which has been hailed as the greatest documentary in the history of the film industry, has been set for November 11, and the names of the New York theaters in which "The Battle of Russia" will have its premiere performance will be made public early next week.

In announcing national distribution plans, the Twentieth Century Fox office also declared that ad-

vance interest in this production has already demonstrated that an immense audience is now eagerly awaiting the release of the documentary to the public. "The Battle of Russia," based upon Russian film material and edited by Lt. Col. Anatole Litvak, was produced under the auspices of the War Activities Committee as the fifth in the series of U. S. Army indoctrination pictures, called "Why We Fight." The film is two hours in length, and it has been suggested that this factor has been one of the reasons for the delay in acceptance by the theatres. No complaints concerning the length of the film have, however, been heard from the audiences

NEW PLAYS

'Manhattan Nocturne' At the Forrest Theatre

By Ralph Warner

To put first things first, "Manhattan Nocturne" is remarkable only because it introduces a talented young actress to the Broadway stage. Terry Holmes is her name, and she lifts Roy Walling's otherwise undistinguished play out of the ruck.

Miss Holmes brings to life the role of a good girl turned prostitute. The character might have been overplayed into caricature, or sweetened into sickly sentiment. Miss Holmes gives it complete reality.

As a result "Manhattan Nocturne," which starts as if it were based on an E. P. Roe sex thriller of the 1920's, touches reality, too.

Ann Stevens, of the play, is a file clerk who falls in love and lives with the son of the police commissioner. He jilts her for a woman he marries. She is shocked into amnesia, and when she recovers, "goes on the town." A year later, Peter Wade, a discouraged, author of fifty, hires Ann to pose as the correspondent in a hotel raid, which will give his wife divorce evidence.

Peter and Ann find common ground in their apparent defeat by the force of society. Peter recovers in time to feel that Ann may be restored to a wholesome life, and that his own interest in her may provide a spark to rekindle the fires of his creative ability.

At that precise moment, the producer who controls Ann, turns her in to a crooked hotel detective, who arrests her.

"Manhattan Nocturne" dawdles through two acts. Then, in the third Miss Holmes shows her stuff. The scene is a magistrate's chambers. The police commissioner wants Judge Petrie to find out the girl's real name—she uses that of his son. Mercifully, the Judge threatens her. Then Peter Wade urges him to listen to Ann's real story. She tells it. For fifteen minutes, it is a masterpiece.

Music Notes

Zino Francescatti, French violinist, will be the second attraction on the People's Symphony Concert Artists Recitals Course at the Washington Irving High School, Saturday evening, Nov. 6, at 8:30. His program follows: Bruch, Beethoven, Calland, Debussy, Ravel and St. Saens.

MOTION PICTURES

LAST 3 DAYS! **LAD FROM OUR TOWN** 7th Ave. STANLEY

MOTION PICTURES

A THRILLINGLY BEAUTIFUL 2 HOUR MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAM **RUSSIA SINGS, DANCES and FIGHTS!** * SHOSTAKOVICH * BRAILLOWSKY * DON COSSACKS * TCHAIKOVSKY'S * OVERTURE - 1812 * STOKOVSKI conducts SHOSTAKOVICH * BALLET RUSSE * SWAN LAKE BALLET * PIATIGORSKY * RUSSIAN FOLK DANCES * CHALIAPIN * RED ARMY CHORUS ENSEMBLE **CITY 14th ST**

THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" - ATKINSON, Times **LIFE WITH FATHER** Howard Lindsay Dorothy Stickney 269 SEATS at \$1.10 EMPIRE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Supt. 8:30. Mat. WED. and SAT. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents **PAUL ROBESON** in the Margaret Webster Production

OTHELLO JOSE FERRER-UTA HAGEN MARGARET WEBSTER-JAMES MONKS SHUBERT TRILKA, W. 44th St. 2-3695 EVGS. at 8:30. MAT. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

"A TRIUMPH" - BARNES, Nat. Trk. Jan KIEPURA Maria EGGERTH in the New Opera Company Production of **THE MERRY WIDOW** with Melville Cooper MAJESTIC Theatre, W. 44th St. 4-0136. Evs. 8:30, \$1.10-2.50. Mat. Thurs.-Sat. 2:30

TODAY THRU THURSDAY

Two Brilliant Musical Films **RICHARD TAUBER** in **"Heart's Desire"** Lillian HARVEY & Louis JOUVET in **"Serenade"** U. S. & His Famous Musical Masterpieces **IRVING Place** NEAR 14th ST. & UNION SQ. (REPLACES "GRAND HOTEL") 2-9879 (Evgs.) 2-9878 (Mat.)

BROX

ZENITH (17th & Jerome Ave.) **ART** (10th St. & 6th Ave.) **THE RUSSIAN STORY** LAST DAY TODAY THRU THURSDAY

THE RUSSIAN STORY and "SAILOR'S LADY" and "LISBON CLIFFER MYSTERY"

Radio

MORNING

9:30-WEAP-Adelaide Hawley, News
10:00-WEAP-Food-Alfred W. McNamara
10:30-WEAP-Funny Money Man
11:00-WEAP-Robert St. John-News
11:30-WEAP-This Life is Mine-Sketch
12:00-WEAP-Lara Lee Sullivan-Sketch
12:30-WEAP-News-Henry Gladstone
1:00-WEAP-Isabel Manni, News
1:30-WEAP-Valiant Lady-Sketch
2:00-WEAP-Talk-Charlotte Adams
2:30-WEAP-The Open Door-Sketch
3:00-WEAP-Roy Porter, News
3:30-WEAP-Bessie Beatty Women's Show
4:00-WEAP-Kitty Foy-Sketch
4:30-WEAP-Help Mate-Sketch
5:00-WEAP-The Baby Institute
5:30-WEAP-Henry Gladstone
6:00-WEAP-Composers' Corner
6:30-WEAP-United Hospital Campaign
7:00-WEAP-Sweet River-Sketch
7:30-WEAP-Bachelor's Children-Sketch
8:00-WEAP-News Reports
8:30-WEAP-Head of Life-Sketch
9:00-WEAP-News-Top Harp
9:30-WEAP-Breakfast With Erenman
10:00-WEAP-Cooking-Mary Lee Taylor
10:30-WEAP-Other People's Business-Alma Dellinger

AFTERNOON

11:15-WEAP-Vic and Sada-Sketch
11:30-WEAP-Talks and Music
11:45-WEAP-Second Husband-Sketch
12:00-WEAP-The Brave in Heart-Sketch
12:30-WEAP-Peggy Fitzgerald, Talk
1:00-WEAP-News-Gilbert Martin
1:30-WEAP-Bright Horizon-Sketch
2:00-WEAP-Coggett, Music
2:30-WEAP-David Hirsch-Sketch
3:00-WEAP-Talks and Music
3:30-WEAP-Loving Should Be Fun
4:00-WEAP-Aunt Jenny's Stories
4:30-WEAP-News: Luncheon Concert
5:00-WEAP-News: Recorded Music
5:30-WEAP-Booker Carter, Comments
6:00-WEAP-Talk-Dr. Wm. S. Bondell
6:30-WEAP-News: Kate Smith's Chat
7:00-WEAP-Carol Lee Sullivan, Songs
7:30-WEAP-Maxine Meadows
8:00-WEAP-Big Sister-Sketch
8:30-WEAP-Mirth and Madness-Variety
9:00-WEAP-News: The Handy Man
9:30-WEAP-Helen Trent
10:00-WEAP-Our Girl Sunday-Sketch
10:30-WEAP-News: Symphony Music
11:00-WEAP-Mary Margaret McBride
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ALL TOGETHER



THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

THE peoples everywhere will hail the Moscow Conference as a tremendous victory. The Moscow Conference decisions at once make clear that the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition emerges more firmly united and strengthened to speed the war to its conclusion and to establish a just and stable world peace. The hopes of Hitler and Tojo, of their satellites and their defeatist co-conspirators, to protract the war further by dividing the coalition have been shattered.

The success of the conference is built upon the common interest of the anti-Hitler coalition and the solid military achievements which already assure the final defeat of Hitler Germany and its satellites, to be followed by the more rapid defeat of its Japanese ally. The gigantic Soviet victories on the decisive front of the global war, taken together with the successes of the Anglo-American Mediterranean campaign and the air offensive over Germany, have already turned the war decisively against the enemy and provided the opportunities for the grand common effort to shorten the war, signalized by the Moscow Conference.

AS THE communique states, first place at the conference was given to frank and complete discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and its satellites in Europe. The military talks were held "in order to create a basis for the closest military cooperation in the future between the three countries."

Second in importance to the aim of hastening victory, but nevertheless of historic significance, is the recognition by the three powers, joined for this purpose by China, of the imperative need to extend present collaboration into the post-war era for the purpose of maintaining world peace and security through a general international organization.

Labor and the people will not lose sight of the relation here shown between hastening the end of the war and establishing a durable world peace.

The last and desperate efforts of the defeatists and appeasers to delay the second front, as they did in the past, must and will be defeated by the united efforts of labor and the people.

THE agreements reached on a number of pressing political questions of Europe have the effect of strengthening the Coalition and speeding victory. The joint declaration on the restoration of democracy to Italy sets forth in the most concrete terms a consistent democratic and anti-fascist policy, which has as its aim the complete extirpation of fascism.

The main task for Italy still remains to defeat the German invader and for this reason military operations will continue to have first consideration, as stated in the declaration. But political decisions permitting fuller freedom and democracy within wartime Italy are not to be left entirely to the military command. An Italian Advisory Council is created of representatives of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and the French Committee, to which will also be added delegates of Greece and Yugoslavia. Thus a machinery is created, with substantial guarantees because of the nature of its participants that the popular anti-fascist aspirations of the Italian people will be permitted to express themselves.

The declaration on Austrian independence and the joint statement by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill on the punishment of war criminals establish a common policy which goes beyond the two important questions involved and already sets forth significant

elements of the policy towards Germany. By the Austrian example, it is made clear that for one thing Germany must disgorge all annexations and also that Austrian independence will not be endangered by any wild empire schemes such as that aroused by Otto of Hapsburg.

In the declaration on atrocities, it is established that all German officers and men, and members of the Nazi party who participated in crimes against the subjugated peoples will have to face their accusers in the countries where they committed the crimes. All Germans who up to now have remained clear of direct responsibility are told that they can avoid punishment by refusing to join in the Nazi crimes.

The success of the conference in finding a cooperative approach towards problems still unsettled is demonstrated by the creation of a European Advisory Commission, the Italian Advisory Commission and by the arrangements to continue the tri-partite discussions started in Moscow.

OF SPECIAL significance, beyond that already indicated, is the four-power statement, in which China joined. For one thing, its immediate effect is to destroy any illusion in Tokyo that the Japanese could count upon a weakening of the Coalition to drive a wedge between China and her Allies. The four powers pledge to "continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war" until unconditional surrender.

For another thing, this joint statement is a heavy blow at the defeatist and appease forces in both Free China and this country who have attempted to split the Coalition by their demagogic demand for Siberian bases and a Russian "second front" against Japan. At the same time, by the emphasis at the conference upon the basic strategy of defeating Hitler Germany first, the conference confirmed that this is the only way to smash the entire Axis.

NO ONE, least of all labor and the people, can afford to think that the great success of the Moscow Conference will finally lay low the defeatists, pro-fascists and appeasers now operating in our country. These elements will enter into a last-ditch fight to prevent the fruition of the historic agreement reached at Moscow, especially to hinder and obstruct speedy united military blows at Hitler Germany.

This is the decisive period of the war. While strengthening the position of all the anti-fascist and people's forces within the country, the Moscow Conference at the same time confronts them with the responsibility of guaranteeing the successful implementation of the conference decisions. By resolution and other acts, the organizations of labor and the people will undoubtedly express their fullest support to the work of the conference. But it is also imperative for them to reinforce and extend national unity around the Commander-in-Chief in support of his war and coalition policy, and to smoke out and isolate the defeatist, strike-provoking gangs in Congress, among the people and within the ranks of labor.

The success at Moscow emphasizes for labor the special need to advance much more rapidly world Allied labor unity, in accordance with the new level of cooperation achieved by the governments.

We must now go forward with ever greater firmness and determination to speedy victory over Hitler Germany and its Japanese ally and towards a durable peace based upon the closest collaboration of the leading powers of the anti-Hitler Coalition.



Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1

THE League of Nations has figured prominently in the Senate debate on the Connally resolution. In their hopes for a perfect peace organization after the war, the Senators who have been fighting for more precise language appear to have been largely influenced by the structure and the history of the League.

There have been many Wilsonian echoes, many long quotations from Wilson, in the speeches of Senators Ball and Pepper. And they and their colleagues have suggested repeatedly that it was American refusal to participate in the League which wrecked the hope of peace after World War I.

Even Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, the arch defeatist, has proposed that the dead ashes of the League form the foundation for a new international organization to prevent aggression. This in itself is pretty good proof that they would not provide a firm foundation.

But there is even better and more direct evidence to blast any illusions concerning the formation and the early history of the League in two fat volumes on the Paris Peace Conference made public last Sunday by the State Department.

PRESIDENT Wilson opened the meeting of the peace conference which drew up the covenant of the League. "We would not dare abate a single part of the program which constitutes our instructions," he said. "We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away."

Then the conference adjourned. The Council of Ten, representing Italy, Japan, England and the United States, began to meet on the peace terms. And there followed hundreds and hundreds of pages of the minutes of the Council, which dealt with the problem of what to do to crush the new Soviet state in Russia, of what to do to prevent the rise

of "Bolshevism." In Germany, Hungary, the Baltics, practically all of Central Europe.

Marshal Foch pounded away on the need for immediate, large scale intervention to destroy the Soviet Union. He wanted to mobilize the Finns, Poles, Czechs, Rumanians and Greeks for a great military adventure.

Lord Balfour at times appeared to agree. Lloyd George, a realist, said the British people would never stand for a big push against the Russians. Wilson was cautious. He was afraid intervention would react against the Allies and would fail. But he was all for sending arms to Poland "for defense against the Bolsheviks."

Churchill was afraid that withdrawal of the Allied armies of intervention would mean "pulling out the linch-pin from the whole machine" of White Guard opposition. He favored sending "volunteers" and airplanes and arms.

HERBERT HOOVER, the great humanitarian, urged the use of food as a weapon, to starve out the Hungarians, Communists, to aid the White Guards and the Germans in their war of intervention.

Fear of Communism dominated the discussion of every issue. It dominated the determination of boundaries. M. Bratiano urged that the Rumanians be given Bessarabia so that they could be strengthened as a rallying point for Europe against Bolshevism.

When the simple question of permitting 1,200,000 Russian prisoners to go back to their country came up, President Wilson said that the difficulty was the fact that Russia "was ruled under conditions that we did not like."

So let's get straight on the facts. I hold no brief for the isolationist Senators who kept this country out of the League of Nations. But it was not their action which doomed the peace of the world. It was the determination of the great powers to destroy the Soviet Union by one means or another. It was this that made the peace conference

there squawked vehemently that he is putting them "on the spot" before election by pressing the issue of 1) race prejudice, in demanding the removal of the anti-Semitic patrolman Drew from the Police Force; 2) increased allotments for soldiers' families; 3) Child care.

Any councilman, who can't publicly present his record to women voters, has no right to expect their votes. We women are a decisive percentage of the voters in our city. We should check the record of all councilman candidates on these issues and vote only for those who stand foursquare for the best interests of the women and children in our city. Brooklyn women voters can certainly be proud to vote for Cacchione, the valiant champion of their needs. They must reflect him to carry on in their behalf.

The application of the resolution of Councilman Cacchione would effectively expose the ridiculous oft repeated assertion that New York City does not need a child care program because it is not a "war area." With more than 700,000 young men in the armed forces of our country—family life is tremendously affected by the war. Thousands more women are working.

New York City is one of the largest seaports of the entire country; it has shipbuilding, steel plants, machine shops. It is a vast rail-road shipping center. Uniforms, shoes, caps, coats, are manufactured here for our armed forces. Enormous offices of various government departments are stationed here now.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The Senate and Peace

By Adam Lapin

of 1919 a mockery, and which led eventually to the building up of Hitler.

I AM NOT, of course, citing the history of the League and the peace conference as told in the recent State Department volumes as an argument against using some of the organizational forms of the League in case this should ever prove necessary or desirable. I am making the point that we cannot achieve clarity on the foreign problems of today on the basis of illusion and historical frauds.

One of the most dangerous of illusions is that we can solve any real problems by concentrating our attention on the formal structure of the post-war world. It wasn't the form of the League that was to blame for its fiasco. It was the canker of anti-Communism, the refusal of the capitalist powers to try to live at peace with a socialist state.

By focusing on the minutiae of post-war organization, the B2H2 group in the Senate has favored the shadow as against the substance. Senator Pepper is reported to have urged inserting the word "now" in his amendment so that the Senate would go on record as urging immediate as well as post-war cooperation between the United Nations. Even this modest approach to the world of reality was rejected by his colleagues in the B2H2 group.

But certainly a man like Senator Pepper must be uncomfortable when Herbert Hoover joins him in denouncing any and all alliances as the root of all evil.

President Roosevelt has announced that definite agreement was reached at the Moscow conference. Surely there is no good reason why this agreement would not be strengthened by a great three-power alliance. This is not politics. And does not rule out the formation of broader United Nations organization later. A three-power alliance between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union is simply the solid substance of any real hope for speedy victory and for a permanent peace.

A Woman's Duty --Vote Cacchione

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione hurled a thunderbolt through the fog surrounding the issue of child care in New York City at a recent meeting of the City Council. He introduced a resolution calling for use of our public schools and teachers, services, and an immediate request to Governor Dewey to set up a coordinated program of nursery schools and after-school centers. The resolution calls upon Mayor LaGuardia to set up such a program immediately.

The famous "Child Care Fund" appropriated by the state legislature in Albany, with such a fanfare of publicity many months ago would thus be utilized at long last for the children of our great city. Our smug Governor Dewey got a lot of credit at the time and the appropriation was used to sharply criticize the federal government (Republican versus Democrat). But "nary a penny" did New York City see of the funds, which were deliberately "hemmed in with red tape" as Cacchione stated.

So few women are getting child care today that it is a shame and disgrace to our community. Those of us who play political football with the needs of our children are punishing our city because it is not a Republican stronghold. They are holding up the war program of our country. They are preventing New York women doing their utmost in war industry.

PROGRAM SNARLED

In New York City jurisdictional disputes and conflicting authority have snarled up the program for child care. Councilman Cacchione's resolution cuts through this Gordian knot of divided responsibility in which the Mayor, the Mayor's Committee, the Department of Welfare, the private social agencies, the Board of Education are all involved. Use our available school space, use our available teachers, use available funds and let's get busy now, is the gist of Cacchione's timely vigorous resolution. Mothers and teachers enthusiastically concur in his proposal. He is a lawmaker who really cares about child care. A son of the working class, a war veteran himself, a father, he feels deeply the suffering and neglect of children and fights for their needs. New York mothers deeply appreciate this.

A WIN-THE-WAR TEST

Councilman Cacchione's resolution is a test of the win-the-war attitude of all members of our City Council. Some of the reactionaries

Miscellaneous manufacture of all sorts of war supplies goes on here—food, medical, optical, educational, etc. Our service industries—transportation, laundries, hotels, restaurants, amusement, are on a war-time basis. No matter what one works at today in New York City it is directly or indirectly a war job, with very few exceptions.

A WOMAN'S DUTY

Women who work, even part-time, release men for war service. All our work helps hasten the end of the war. It is an insult to have politicians glibly dismiss all our work as wage-earners and all our voluntary efforts in civilian defense as "unessential" when they stigmatize our city, which is so important strategically and productively, as "not a war area."

New York women must do their share. They are willing, anxious, ready, to respond to the insistent appeals of Uncle Sam for more women war workers. But young children cannot be parked in lockers. They must be cared for adequately and properly. Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's resolution guarantees exactly this at once, if carried into action. Let us as women voters, turn out of the council those indifferent to our children's needs. Let us elect in all boroughs a win-the-war slate that will do full credit to our city and its role in the war. Brooklyn women, we count on you to reelect Councilman Cacchione as the valiant champion of all working women and their children in our city.

Letters From Our Readers

"Enlightenment"

In Reverse

Editor, Daily Worker:

I received the following letter from my brother who has been on guard duty at a prison camp for several months:

"I have had the opportunity to speak to hundreds of prisoners and found that the great majority have attempted to justify Hitler's war by insisting that Germany is fighting to preserve civilization against the Red Russians. They cannot understand why America and England should be fighting against 'civilized' Germany when the enemy of all is Soviet Russia. These prisoners denounce the Russians as 'barbarians' and claim that we are misled by false democratic propaganda in fighting Germany. All Germany wants, they say, is living space and it is the Russians, Jew and capitalist who stand in the way, therefore they fight."

"This type of fascist propaganda has completely poisoned the minds

of Hitler's soldiers and the job of re-educating them in the United States for democracy will be a tremendous one.

"I read with interest recently the news that a German language newspaper published in New York, Neue Volkszeitung, is being permitted to circulate among German prisoners in this country. The Aug. 7, 1943, issue contained an editorial dealing with the position of the Soviet Union on present and post-war policies with which the paper took issue.

"Reading this editorial one could conclude that our enemy is Soviet Russia—not Germany or Japan. I am sure that papers like Neue Volkszeitung circulating in prison camps will help bolster Nazi morale of the German prisoners. Instead of circulating really democratic newspapers among prisoners, we permit this anti-United Nations material in prison camps. I am sure that Nazi prisoners will welcome such anti-Soviet propaganda."

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 2, 1938

MANILA. — Philippine democracy has won a major victory through the legalization of the Communist Party, which has just formed a united party of the working class by merger with the Socialist Party, it was announced here today.

The successful fight for the legality of the Communist Party culminated a rousing third national convention of the Communist Party, which has just concluded a three-day session amidst popular enthusiasm.

Three hundred and eighty delegates from 12 provinces, including 97 Socialist delegates, adopted resolutions giving the Communist Party's support to extension of democracy, to the fight against fascism within and without, with the Japanese fascist imperialists representing the main danger.

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President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boid
Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone—Algonquin 4-7054

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 554, National Press Building, 1400 and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES:

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)

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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER... \$1.75 \$3.75 \$12.00
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Profits Still Rising

A re-estimate of the prospects for corporate profits in 1943 was recently made by the U.S. Treasury. Profits for 1943 will be higher than previously expected. The Treasury concludes in its report to the House Ways and Means Committee, in connection with the recent tax hearings: "Estimated aggregate net income after taxes of all corporations for 1943 is higher than it has ever been."

TREASURY ESTIMATES

This all-time high in profits makes the total corporate picture look something like this for 1943:

Net income before taxes..... \$22,200,000,000
Taxes..... 13,450,000,000
Net income after taxes..... 8,750,000,000
Net dividend payments..... 4,000,000,000
Net income retained..... 4,750,000,000

These are the Treasury estimates as given in the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 29 (comparable figures for earlier years appeared in our Economic Notes, September, 1943). The later Treasury report to the House Ways and Means Committee stated:

"From 1940 through 1943 estimated aggregate earnings, after taxes, of all corporations will average \$3,900,000,000 per year in excess of the average of the four preceding years 1936-1939."

"By the end of 1943, the accumulated excess of income, after taxes, in the war years over the average in pre-war years will equal \$15,700,000,000, or nearly five years of average pre-war income after taxes."

PROFITS OUTRUN TAXES

The phenomenal profit increases of particular companies for 1942 and the first half of 1943 over the 1936-1939 average, have been revealed in a recent compilation of the CIO Department of Research and Education. It declares, in this connection, that many of the companies have multiplied their pre-war profits so fast that "taxes have been unable to catch up with them."

Out of a small list of 28 prominent corporations, it shows that nearly half (14) made ten times as much in 1942 as they averaged in the pre-war period. And of the 29 all but six doubled their normal peacetime incomes, after taxes, in 1942. Most of the companies are doing even better in 1943 than in 1942.

The facts are accumulating, as this CIO department puts it, "to prove beyond doubt that abnormal wartime profits are not being recovered through the excess profits tax and that a profit situation is developing which will arouse public resentment as well as bedevil the entire economy in the months ahead." It may already be having its effects on people's morale and hence on war production itself.

CONGRESS PROTECTS PROFITEERING

In the face of this serious situation we find Congress rejecting even the modest proposals of the Treasury to raise from 40 per cent to 50 per cent the combined normal and surtax rates on corporation profits. The House committee has also refused to respond to the call of the labor and progressive forces for the closing of the loopholes that now permit many corporations to evade a sizable tax load.

The progressives continue to urge that all profits in excess of four per cent to five per cent on invested capital should be subject to a 90 per cent to 100 per cent excess profits tax rate without any post-war credit.

BANK PROFITS HIGHER

The national banks of the country—some 5,000 in number—made \$34,400,000 more profits in the first half of this year than in the comparable period last year. Their total profits rose to \$505,258,000 for the first six months of this year.

WALL STREET BANKS LEAD

On the whole the big Wall Street banks and their counterparts in Chicago and Philadelphia are doing better than the average and their reports have already been issued for the first nine months of the year.

Here's a report in a recent "Barron's" telling us that earnings "are up sharply." It tabulates the profits of 15 leading New York banks for the first nine months. Their profits are 26 per cent over the like period of 1942.

Another list, covering the same period, by the Standard & Poor's Corp., includes 28 leading banks in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It shows for this period an average profits' rise of 36 per cent.

Some of the big banks were way above the average. Chase National Bank, for example, showed profits for the first nine months of 48 per cent above last year. Guaranty Trust was up 62 per cent. Such figures reveal how the larger banks are prospering in the war period.

And there is no pessimism over the future either. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. recently observed that the "operating earnings of banks will expand more rapidly than expenses, and net profits even after taxes will be well sustained over the next few years." Standard & Poor's likewise declares that "post-war prospects are good for the banks."

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